FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REACTION TO SOVIET PROPOSALS ON ARMS REPORTED

French Ambassador

LD241900 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Mar, TASS -- The Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko received today the French Ambassador to the Soviet Union Claude Arnaud.

The ambassador's attention was drawn to the new foreign-policy initiatives of the Soviet Union, tabled by Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions. Taking account of the special interest on the part of both the Soviet Union and France in the European affairs, especially emphasized was the decision of the Soviet leadership to unilaterally introduce a moratorium on the development of medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the Soviet Union and the USSR's intention to reduce, already during this year if no new sharpening of the international situation occurs, a certain quantity of its medium-range missiles. These steps of the Soviet Union are called upon to facilitate attainment of a just agreement on a large reduction of the nuclear means of both sides in Europe on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

Andrey Gromyko underlined the idea that the new Soviet initiatives in virtue of their constructive and concrete contents call for their responsible consideration on the part of the leaders of the Western states. The hope was expressed that in approaching the above initiatives the Government of France will be guided by considerations based on comprehensive appraisals dictated by the interests of lessening the threat of a nuclear war, by the broad interests of the European and international security.

Claude Arnaud said that the Soviet Union's proposals are a subject of a detailed study on the part of the French Government.

Western Comment

PM241613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 82 p 4

[Roundup of 19 March reports from correspondent N. Miroshnik and TASS: "Following the USSR's Lead"]

[Excerpts] Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress has aroused worldwide comment. Foreign news media and prominent figures are stressing that the West, especially the United States, must respond with constructive measures in a spirit of good will to the new Soviet proposals and the unilateral measures which will help curb the arms race and avert the threat of another world war.

Danish Prime Minister A. Jorgensen also spoke approvingly of the Soviet moratorium proposal. President L.I. Brezhnev's remarks, he said, look attractive and I hope they will help reduce nuclear arsenals, which is what we all seek.

Austrian Foreign Minister W. Pahr said that L.I. Brezhnev has put forward proposals which represent a major contribution to international efforts aimed at halting the arms race.

The Soviet decision to declare a unilateral moratorium is a positive step whose importance cannot be underestimated, the deputy chairman of the Netherlands Parliament's Foreign Affairs Commission, Ter Beek said.

(J. Kruzel), professor of political science at Duke University and a former member of the U.S. delegation at the SALT talks, criticized President Reagan's negative response to the Soviet peace initiatives, stressing that this was "certainly not what you would call a politically wise move."

Distinguished U.S. authorities on disarmament questions are urging that in view of the Soviet peace initiatives, the United States should modify its stance at the Geneva talks and try to reach agreement with the Soviet Union.

R. Garthoff, research fellow at the Brookings Institute and one-time member of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks, stressed that the so-called U.S. "zero option" provides no basis for a Soviet-U.S. agreement on medium-range missiles and is therefore unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

According to a statement by U.S. President R. Reagan, the U.S. administration is studying the warning contained in L.I. Brezhnev's speech that the deployment of hundreds more U.S. missiles in Europe would pose a real additional threat from the United States to the Soviet Union and its allies, which would force it to take retaliatory measures to put the other side, including the United States and its direct territory, in the same position.

According to the Denver POST, a 3-day NATO conference at which the NATO defense ministers and permanent UN representatives will be taking part starts in Colorado Springs on 22 March. The U.S. delegation will be headed by U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger. According to the newspaper report, the conference will be devoted to framing a "united response" by NATO's member countries to the Soviet proposals. All signs are that Washington is alarmed at the positive response by a succession of West European governments to the Soviet initiatives, and that it plans, so it seems, to use its favorite tactic of arm-twisting to try to force its own negative response to the Soviet proposal on the other NATO countries. The question of the deployment of more U.S. nuclear arms in Europe, which Washington is trying one way or another to force on its allies, will also be discussed.

NOVOYE VREMYA

LD242330 Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 24 Mar 82

["To Curb the Arms Race" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Mar, TASS -- "The USSR does not seek to score propaganda points, or laurels, but rather realistic agreements and specific understandings that could facilitate curbing the arms race and doing away with the war threat." This is written by the Soviet weekly the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] in an article analyzing the progress of the Soviet-American negotiations at Geneva on nuclear arms limitations on the European Continent. Referring to the current recess in the negotiations as a "pause for meditation", the March 26 issue of the weekly says: "It is precisely at this moment that Leonid Brezhnev, speaking on March 16 at the Congress of Soviet Trade Unions, tabled proposals which, on the resumption of the Geneva negotiations, can direct them into the mainstream of a constructive and mutually acceptable agreement."

The NEW TIMES draws attention to the approval by international public of the new Soviet ideas and drafts presented with the aim of curbing the arms race and preventing the threat of a new world war. They have also been referred to in a positive spirit by the Prime Minister of Greece Andreas Papandreou, the leader of the Danish Government Anker Jorgensen, the Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, the leader of the British labourites Michael Foot and many other political and public figures.

The Soviet proposals, the London DAILY TELEGRAPH thinks, will enhance the prestige of the USSR in the eyes of many peace movements in Europe. Together with this statement, the magazine cites a remark by a Washington POST news analyst to the effect that the new Soviet initiative has provided the U.S. administration with a golden opportunity to strike a good bargain with Moscow in the field of arms control.

Pronouncing themselves in favor of disarmament, the NEW TIMES says, are newer and newer groups of the public and politicians of the USA: "What is unfolding is the largest, since the time of the Indochina adventure, nationwide campaign against the administration's militarist course. The campaign has extended to very nearly all the states, including the state of California from which the present President himself hails, and in some cases, the appeal to impose a moratorium on nuclear weapons has been approved by the state legislatures. [paragraph continues]

Opposition to the whipping up of the arms race is coming to be increasingly felt on the Capitol Hill, too."

"And what is the reaction to the White House? the weekly asks. It has immediately opened a war on two fronts -- against the Soviet initiative and against a major part of the U.S. public opinion."

The NEW TIMES notes that in official Washington the Soviet moratorium proposal "was rejected with haste, bias and intolerance, which are quite out of place in adopting a position on such a key issue." The weekly's article recalls a note of caution introduced by General Dwight Eisenhower back in 1956 to the effect that, probably, the USA will have enough wisdom to meet at the table of negotiations, knowing that the era of nuclear armaments is at an end and that the human race must either act in consonance with that truth or perish.

"One must hope that in 1982 official Washington will make a show of enough statesmanship to get at the wisdom of something that was clear to Dwight Eisenhower already a quarter century ago," the Soviet weekly writes in conclusion.

IZVESTIYA Correspondent

PM241537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Soldatov report: "Proposals Which Inspire Hope"]

[Text] New York -- Serious proposals require a serious answer. This is particularly important when it is a question of reducing the nuclear threat and of the future of our civilization. Many Americans have greeted with interest L.I. Brezhnev's statement that the Soviet Union has decided to set a good example by unilaterally imposing a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the country and intends to reduce, on its own initiative, a certain quantity of its medium-range missiles. Attention has also been attracted by the Soviet proposals aimed at strengthening trust among states.

The new Soviet initiatives have been put forward at a time when more and more Americans are thinking about how to lessen the danger of a nuclear conflict breaking out and how to ensure a secure future for themselves and their children, and are embarking on energetic actions in defense of peace. Hundreds of thousands of people from the most diverse strata of the population are now participating in the antinuclear movement in the United States. They propose a "freeze" on the production, tests and deployment of nuclear weapons by the United States and the Soviet Union simultaneously. This mass movement has affected the sentiments of some American legislators.

My American acquaintances include many people who are active participants in the peace movement. I asked several people for their opinions on the Soviet initiative.

"This is a very honest proposal and inspires hope," (D. Gart), an old trade union organizer from Philadelphia, said. "My comrades in the electrical and radio industry trade union, like me, want American and Soviet nuclear weapons to be 'frozen.' Then it will be possible to agree on a significant reduction. It is very important that the Soviet Union has unilaterally announced a moratorium on the deployment of nuclear missiles in the European part of its territory. This is a good example to the Reagan administration." "A curious situation has arisen," (M. Mayerson), executive director of the U.S. Peace Council, stated. "The Soviet president, not the American President, is trying to meet the American public's aspirations. The Soviet Union is proposing reasonable measures which will lessen international tension. These steps are very important and they strengthen the American peace supporters' resolve to fight for nuclear arms reduction." "When one great power clearly demonstrates its desire to lessen the threat of nuclear war, the other should follow suit," (J. Collins), a New York activist in the antinuclear movement, said. "Soviet President L.I. Brezhnev has put forward very important proposals which American politicians must study attentively. "I am sure," P. Warnke, a prominent U.S. politician and former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, stated, "that U.S. national security cannot be ensured by building up the strategic arsenal, naively supposing that in this way it is possible to win a nuclear war."

In our day, P. Warnke noted, it is impossible to think in the old terms. At one time, in the days of sea battles, a superiority of a few ships was of substantial significance and often decided the winner. But now that it is a question of nuclear weapons with colossal destructive force, it is a fatal error to count on winning a war by building up armaments. It is equally erroneous and extremely dangerous to believe, the American figure stressed, that a U.S. threat to use nuclear weapons will make the Soviet Union change its policy. That is a misapprehension. Attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR will lead nowhere, and will only increase the likelihood of a nuclear conflict.

That is what many Americans think. Unfortunately, it is not the view of those on whom the people's destiny depends. The Republican administration has rejected the Soviet initiative, declaring it a "propaganda maneuver." That was done very quickly, only a few hours after the Soviet Union's proposals were announced. The unusual haste was probably due to fears that the Soviet initiative would produce a strong impression on Americans and Europeans.

"A simple 'freeze' on nuclear weapons is clearly not enough because it does not go far enough," President R. Reagan stated in a speech in Oklahoma. R. Reagan said the same thing the day before in reply to a demand by participants in the U.S. antinuclear movement.

The Soviet initiative does go far enough. It is a bold attempt to speed up the attainment of agreement on a large-scale reduction in nuclear armaments by both sides in Europe on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security. This is an example which can and must be followed by the other side. That is how impasses are overcome and reasonable compromises are reached.

T. O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, said he welcomes the Soviet proposals because "the ice has been broken." Senator E. Kennedy, one of the originators of a resolution submitted to congress on "freezing" nuclear weapons, stated: "Instead of just attacking the Soviet proposal, let us issue a challenge to the Soviets in reply. Let us go further, 'freeze' more, so that together we can retreat further from the brink of nuclear war."

By all appearances the Republican administration is unwilling to take a single step, however small, to meet the Soviet Union. Still less does it intend to abandon the deployment in Western Europe of about 600 American medium-range nuclear missiles capable of reaching targets on Soviet territory. Washington is unwilling to give up its plan since it counts on securing military superiority over the Soviet Union. The so-called "zero option" proposed by President R. Reagan last fall, which in essence envisages unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union, is intended to disguise this intention and mislead public opinion.

In a special statement, the White House rejected the other Soviet initiatives too. The administration did not like the proposal for both sides to reach agreement on a mutual limitation of naval operations and agree, in particular, on the two sides withdrawing their missile-carrying submarines from their present extensive combat patrol regions and confining their navigation to within mutually agreed limits. "American submarines," the statement says, "are a reliable deterrent force. Reducing their range of operations in the world oceans will increase their vulnerability and lessen our confidence as to their deterrent capacity." However, the same could be said of Soviet submarines. Nonetheless, the Soviet Union is prepared to deploy them closer to its own shores. This measure is aimed at ensuring that in the near future a large part of the world oceans will become a zone of peace.

The American side has not reacted to the reminder of the great importance of Soviet-American talks on strategic nuclear arms limitation and reduction, which the present administration sometimes mentions.

American officials have no objection, when it suits them, to talking about their own desire to strengthen peace and their intention of achieving a reduction -- even a significant reduction -- in nuclear arms.

Such speeches, in their authors' view, are intended to reassure the Americans, who are alarmed at the administrations' aggressive foreign policy, and the allies, who are afraid of getting into trouble because of their senior partner's excessive belligerence. The value of these declarations is indicated by the White House's refusal to listen to proposals which really are aimed at strengthening peace and international security.

PRAVDA Editorial

PM241349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Lasting Peace for the Peoples"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is firmly steering a course toward lasting peace and mutually advantageous cooperation with states with different social systems based on strict respect for the independence, rights and interests of each and on noninterference in internal affairs and joint efforts to strengthen universal security and mutual trust. This path accords with the letter and spirit of the decisions of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe and many other interstate documents of the past decade.

The forces of imperialism and reaction would like to jettison the legal and ethical norms molded over the centuries which govern the relations between states and to wipe out the latter's independence and sovereignty. They seek to recarve the political map of the world by declaring vast regions of the planet to be zones of "vital interests," and they assume the "right" to dictate to some and to judge and "punish" others. They proclaim and try to implement plans for the economic and political "destabilization" of governments and states inconvenient to them. An irresponsible, adventurist approach to the gravest problems affecting man's destiny is discernible in all this.

The militarist course and aggressive policy of the NATO bloc headed by the United States oblige the Soviet Union to take steps to maintain its defense capability at the proper level. That is a grim necessity. At the same time the USSR sees its task for the future not in the endless stockpiling of mounds of weapons, but in attaining sensible agreements with the other side on a mutual reduction in the level of military confrontation. Our country's policy is immutable. The USSR consistently and actively advocates the elimination of the threat of war, the halting of the arms race and the preservation and consolidation of detente.

"As you can see, comrades," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in his speech at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, "our party and the Soviet Government are conscientiously fulfilling their mandate from the people and are doing everything to justify the hopes of our country's working people, and indeed of all mankind, for lasting peace and a clear sky over a peaceful planet Earth."

The attention of the entire world is now riveted on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's 16 March speech. It is a document of enormous international significance. It sets forth the new Soviet proposals aimed primarily at resolving the problem of reducing nuclear weapons in Europe -- the key question in averting the mounting threat of a world nuclear missile war.

Supplementing its previous proposals and seeking both to facilitate the attainment of a just agreement on a major reduction in both sides' nuclear weapons in Europe and to set a good example, the Soviet leadership has decided unilaterally to introduce a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the USSR. Our country is freezing both quantitatively and qualitatively the armaments of this kind already deployed here. This moratorium will operate until agreement is reached with the United States on reducing medium-range nuclear weapons intended for Europe on the basis of parity and identical security, or until the U.S. leaders, scorning the peoples' security, nevertheless set about practical preparation for the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe.

Displaying its desire for peace, the Soviet Union intends as early as this year and on its own initiative, assuming no new exacerbation of the international situation, to reduce by a certain amount the number of its medium-range missiles. At the same time it issues a serious warning: If, contrary to the peoples' desire for peace, the NATO nuclear missile decision were nonetheless to be implemented, creating a real additional threat from the United States to the USSR and its allies, this would oblige the Soviet Union to take retaliatory measures which would place the other side, including the United States itself and its territory, in a similar position. That should not be forgotten.

The question of an accord between the USSR and the United States on the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear arms is of great significance for reducing the threat of a world nuclear conflagration. The United States has refused to put into effect the SALT II treaty signed in 1979. Yet the acuteness and urgency of the issue are growing. After all, the implementation of U.S. plans for the deployment of new missiles in Europe could topple the present balance in the two sides' strategic facilities. It is hard to predict the consequences of such a turn of events. In addition, if we cannot by means of a treaty put an end to the development of new types of mass-destruction weapons, this could cut the ground from beneath those limitation, reduction and monitoring agreements which are still possible right now. The Soviet Union urges the United States to embark on SALT talks in the immediate future. But before their resumption, it proposes that the two sides assume the mutual commitment not to open up a new channel of the arms race and not to deploy long-range sea-launched or ground-launched cruise missiles.

Since the world situation requires the maximum restraint from the two opposed blocs of states in their military activity, the USSR is prepared to agree to a mutual reduction of naval activities, in particular to agree to the withdrawal of both sides' missile-carrying submarines from their current extensive areas of patrol and to the limitation of their navigation within mutually agreed bounds.

The Soviet Union is also prepared to discuss the extension of confidence-building measures to the sea and ocean areas, especially to those regions through which the busiest sealanes pass. The USSR favors the transformation of as large an area of the world's oceans as possible into a zone of peace in the very near future.

Consistently implementing the foreign policy line projected by the 26th CPSU Congress, the party approaches creatively the complex problems of the international situation and advances constructive proposals for their solution in the interest of peace and cooperation among the peoples.

TASS Analysis

LD241816 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 24 Mar 82

["The Imperative of the Times" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Mar, TASS -- "The new Soviet peace initiatives put forward by President Leonid Brezhnev are highly urgent and reflect the sincere desire on the part of the Soviet leadership to achieve an easing of the international political climate, to curb the nuclear arms race." This was how the Mayor of the American city Berkeley (the state of California) Eugene Newport appraised the new proposals of the USSR in his statement before newsmen in San Francisco. In his opinion, the thrust of the Soviet initiatives is to try to resolve the most important problem of today -- that of preventing a nuclear war, and in the process the Soviet Union is not after some unilateral advantages for itself but rather proposes honest and constructive talks equally taking account of the security interests of both sides.

This important aspect demonstrating the goodwill of the Soviet Union and its consistent desire for peace is being pointed out also by other prominent public figures and politicians of the United States -- the mayors of a number of American cities, senators, members of the House of Representatives, the leaders of public organizations and rank and file Americans.

The Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally introduce a moratorium on deployment of medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the USSR and its intention, already during this year, if no new sharpening of the international situation occurs, to cut down, on its own initiative, a certain quantity of medium-range missiles constitutes a graphic example of how active the Soviet leadership is in broadening confidence-building measures and reducing the level of military confrontation between East and West.

The Soviet side not only calls on its opponents to show reciprocity, not only puts forward constructive proposals, but also takes unilaterally important steps in order to get things off the ground. It may be recalled in this connection that back in 1979, in an expression of readiness to deepen the process of detente, the Soviet Union unilaterally withdrew from the territory of the German Democratic Republic 20 thousand Soviet servicemen, a thousand tanks as well as a definite quantity of other military gear. However, the NATO leaders and above all those of the USA did not follow the example of the Soviet Union, hiding behind different reservations and anti-Soviet fabrications.

The nuclear arms race has continued for over thirty years, and over these years Washington leaders could well get convinced that they will never be able to become monopolists regarding any type of weapons capable of decisively upsetting the alignment of forces between East and West. Consequently, already from this viewpoint the race of nuclear and other means of mass annihilation is totally devoid of sense. In this connection, one cannot but agree with the opinion expressed by Jeremy Stone and Herbert York, two well-known American scientists from the California University in San Diego who recently told the Washington POST that the nuclear arms race is becoming increasingly more reckless and that at present the time has undoubtedly come to adopt energetic measures to curb it.

The Soviet initiatives, in this sense, provide precisely that suitable platform from which one could begin making concrete steps toward limiting, curtailing and then liquidating those weapons altogether. To achieve tangible results in such an important field as reduction of nuclear weapons, it is necessary that the Western side, above all, of course, Washington, show a more realistic approach to discussing the problem of nuclear arms limitations in Europe.

SOCIALISM'S DUTY: AID NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVES

LD241712 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Prague, 24 Mar, TASS -- "The acuteness of the key problems of the present day calls for the strengthening of internationalist solidarity of all forces motivated by the interests of peace, social progress and national freedom," writes Konstantin Zarodov, chief editor of the journal of communist and workers' parties WORLD MARXIST REVIEW. The journal is published in Prague.

The article "Leninism and Certain Issues of Internationalism" appearing in the April issue of the journal points out that Marxist-Leninists see in the international unity of actions "new possibilities for multiplying the might and the effectiveness of the tested alliance between socialism, the world working class and the national liberation movement."

"The inviolability of this alliance is the first demand of true internationalism," the article stresses.

The chief editor of the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW analyses attacks on the principles of internationalism and reviews incorrect interpretations of this principle. He points out specifically that true internationalism is incompatible with the refusal to render real assistance to the national liberation movement.

"Absurd demands to lock the liberation movement in a vacuum, to shield it from the influence and impact of world class struggle is an illusion," Konstantin Zarodov writes further.

"For Marxist-Leninist parties, for the states of the socialist community the fulfillment of their internationalist duty and effective assistance to national liberation revolutionary forces is not a simple thing. This means material loads, sacrifices and sometimes the necessity to take difficult political decisions," the author writes. "Quite often it happens so that liberation movements are not strong enough to counter imperialist advance. What would be the worth of internationalism which does not recognize the necessity of coming to their aid?"

FURTHER ON KULIKOV-JARUZELSKI MEETING IN WARSAW

A TASS report entitled "Meeting in Warsaw" published in Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 16 March, page 1, adds the following final paragraph to the TASS English report, "Jaruzelski, Kulikov Meet During Pact Exercises," published in the 15 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page BB 1:

Taking part in the meeting were General of Arms F. Siwicki and General of Arms E. Molczyk, deputy Polish defense ministers; and also Army General A.F. Shcheglov, representative of the commander of chief, Joint Armed Forces, with the Polish Army.

ILICHEV PRESS CONFERENCE ON RECENT MADRID SESSION

LD241720 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Mar, TASS -- In the conditions of the present sharpening of the international tension, the progress and the outcome of the Madrid meeting, and achievement of positive results at it are assuming a special significance. Of importance are agreed decisions on all the sections of the Final Act. This was stated by Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Leonid Ilichev, head of the Soviet delegatin at the Madrid meeting. He spoke at a Moscow press-conference organised today by the USSR Foreign Ministry for Soviet and foreign newsmen.

Of special importance, Leonid Ilichev stressed, is the decision to convene a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe, whose mandate is to be defined and agreed in Madrid.

He pointed out that the stage of the Madrid meeting, which by the logic of events and by the objective pre-requisites should have become its final stage, the finishing line, so to say, has turned out in some sense a stage of lost opportunities.

The favourable pre-requisites for completion of the work of the meeting remained unrealised, above all, because of the obstructionist position taken by the USA and some of its NATO allies, whose ruling circles, to meet their narrow-class interests, have neglected the essential interests of security and co-operation in Europe. They stubbornly strove to make the Madrid meeting into an arena for confrontation, to use it for interfering in the internal affairs of other states, for diktat and pressure on other states.

The real mandate of the Madrid meeting -- the questions of security and co-operation -- was ignored by them, the Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR went on to say. The high-ranking representatives of the Western powers, and above all the representaive of the USA, who had arrived in Madrid, engaged in cheap demogogy over the events in Poland, presuming to tell the leadership of the sovereign country how it ought to resolve its problems from a NATO viewpoint.

The meeting was also marked by a slandering of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

Thus as the Madrid meeting, at the time when a successful fruition of its work was a distinct possibility, there manifested themselves in a negative manner the forces that were not interested in the attainment at the all-European forum of positive results, forces for which the policy of detente is like a thorn in the side.

The work of the Madrid meeting, Leonid Ilichev went on to say, demonstrated on the whole that its success, which could lead to an improvement of the atmosphere in Europe, does not fit in well within the framework of the military-strategic and foreign policy course of the USA, above all the course vis-a-vis the European Continent.

That is why one has to speak with a feeling of regret about the fact that the stage of the Madrid meeting that has elapsed has become "a stage of lost opportunities." The prospects for its success were sacrificed by the U.S. delegation in favour of the bellicose and imperial course of the new American administration.

At the same time, drawing a general line under the stage of the meeting that ended on March 12, one can state that even in the conditions of a deliberately imposed confrontation a reasonable approach prevailed in the final analysis.

During the last week of the work, despite the "conspiracy of silence" organized by the delegations of the NATO countries, an exchange of opinions was held on the draft final document and possible ways were discussed to continue to work constructively following the intermission which will last till November 9.

The Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR expressed the hope that in the final analysis a sober political approach and common sense would prevail over the temptations of cheap propaganda and sheer demagogy, that all the participants in the Madrid meeting will approach it realistically, without proposing any preliminary conditions.

Madrid can become a new important milestone in the way of strengthening European security and broadening co-operation between all the participating states, but this requires that Washington and those who take its lead return, finally, to a more serious and responsible conduct of international affairs and negotiations.

We believe in the vitality and the positive potential of the process begun in Helsinki, Leonid Ilichev stressed.

More on Press Conference

LD242052 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Mar, TASS -- Leonid Ilichev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, the head of the Soviet delegation at the Madrid meeting, in answer to journalists' questions at today's conference in Moscow, pointed out: The draft final document tabled at the Madrid meeting by the group of delegations of neutral and non-aligned countries is quite a good basis for the coordination of a final text of the final document and consequently for the successful completion of the Madrid meeting.

Of course, Ilichev added, we do not consider this draft final document perfect in all respects. It has provisions which, in our view, are in need of development.

Touching upon the question of the convocation of a conference on confidence-building measures and on security and disarmament in Europe, Leonid Ilichev emphasized that it is undoubtedly in the centre of the Madrid meeting's attention. Without exaggeration it can be referred to as the key one. This is recognized today by all the participants in the Madrid meeting. A general understanding has been achieved, he went on to say, that the conference will be held in two stages, the first one being devoted to the consideration of confidence-building and security measures.

The measures should be substantial militarily and mandatory politically, and should be provided with verification forms corresponding to their content. The question of a zone for the application of the measures remains unresolved, Ilichev pointed out. However, in this question as well, there are possibilities for a solution.

In answer to a question by PRAVDA's correspondent, Leonid Ilichev gave an appraisal of the U.S. State Department spokesman's statement in connection with the adjournment of the Madrid meeting. That statement, he said, is a U.S. attempt at evading responsibility for the failure of the elapsed stage of the Madrid meeting to produce positive results. Secondly, that is a statement of intentions the essence of which is to continue the policy of confrontation at the Madrid meeting after its resumption, and to make the meeting's outcome dependent on preconditions advanced by the United States. Thirdly, that is another attempt at interfering in the internal affairs of the Polish people's republic.

A correspondent of the journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS) requested Leonid Ilichev to comment on the State Department's statement that the Soviets, like in the past, tried to focus attention on disarmament and detente in order to camouflage the violation of human rights by them.

Well, Ilichev said, rightly noted here is the paramount attention which the Soviet delegation devoted to disarmament and detente. Conjectures with regard to our motives were needed to conceal or justify the U.S. negative attitude to the problem of disarmament and military detente.

As far as the question of human rights are concerned, it was precisely the delegation of the USA, where the glaring facts of flagrant and mass violation of the rights and basic freedoms of the individual take place, that evaded a really serious discussion of these questions at the Madrid meeting.

What concrete steps is the Soviet Union ready to support in the field of human rights? Asked a correspondent of the Portuguese news agency ANOP. Leonid Ilichev said the USSR is ready to support those provisions on this matter which are set out in the draft final document suggested by the group of delegations of neutral and non-aligned countries. We regard as particularly important the proposal that the states which have not yet acceded to the international pacts on human rights do so.

Among such states is the United States of America. As for the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, they have long been parties to such agreements.

A Norwegian radio and television correspondent asked whether the Soviet Union intends to agree to compromises at the Madrid meeting. Leonid Ilichev said that compromises are necessary and that the draft final document suggested by neutral and non-aligned states contains compromises which socialist countries support. However, Ilichev stressed, the USSR agrees only to reasonable compromises which do not mean a departure from principles.

In answer to a TASS correspondent's question as to how the Madrid forum's adjournment period will be used (the adjournment will continue till November 1982), Leonid Ilichev said: The Soviet side does not intend to turn it into an off season.

We think to effectively utilize this period for bilateral and multilateral consultations with neutral and non-aligned countries as well as with other states participating in the meeting if they wish so [sentence as received]. The Soviet Union intends to take steps with a view to creating a favourable atmosphere for the next stage of negotiations in the Spanish capital. In so doing, we will resolutely and categorically object to advancing any preconditions for the holding of the forthcoming round of negotiations in Madrid.

In answer to a question asked by a correspondent of the newspaper MLADA FRONTA (Czechoslovakia) on the role of the anti-war movement in Europe, he said: This mass anti-war movement in undoubtedly having effect on the participants in the Madrid discussions as well. This is a very positive and fruitful effect.

UN ECONOMIC COMMISSION BEGINS SESSION IN GENEVA

USSR Favors Cooperation

LD231320 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Geneva, 23 Mar, TASS — The 37th session of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) began here today. The ECE members are European states, including the USSR, as well as the USA and Canada. The session is to consider a wide range of matters pertaining to the economic situation in Europe and the development of trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the countries of the continent.

Over the 35 years the ECE has made a considerable contribution to the establishment and development of mutually-beneficial cooperation between states with different socio-economic systems. The role of this organization particularly grew after the European conference in Helsinki when it was instructed to realise a whole number of concrete provisions of the Final Act.

The Soviet Union consistently comes out in favor of widening European cooperation in various fields. In 1979 an all-European conference on environmental protection was held within the ECE framework on the USSR's initiative. Among items on the agenda of the current session is the Soviet initiative on holding all-European high level conferences on cooperation in the development of the power industry and transport.

Firyubin Comments

LD242336 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Geneva, 24 Mar, TASS — A broad range of issues pertaining to the economic situation in Europe, and the development of the trade and economic as well as scientific and technological cooperation between the countries of the continent is being considered by the 37th session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

Chairman of the ECE session Ferenc Barta (Hungary) said that the commission has gathered at a time when the cold war winds are beginning to blow, threatening to sweep away what has been achieved during the seventies, when forces are in existence bent on reversing the development of the world. The peoples of Europe are demanding an end to the arms race and confrontation so as to use all the possibilities for a further development of the fruitful cooperation between countries he said.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin stressed today that in the conditions of an international situation seriously exacerbated by the aggressive forces of imperialism it is especially important to preserve, support and develop that all-European process and that spirit of all-European cooperation that were reflected in the decisions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The vital interests of the European countries are served by strengthening peace and developing peaceful cooperation between all countries on the basis of strict respect for the independence rights and interests of each of them, on the basis of noninterference in internal affairs, and of joint efforts to strengthen universal security and mutual confidence.

In this connection he drew the attention of the session's participants to the new major initiatives formulated by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions, which open up new possibilities for containing the arms race, above all nuclear, easing tensions and strengthening security in Europe and globally.

The Soviet representative called on the ECE member-countries to seek mutually acceptable solutions, which will make it possible to make a realistic step toward developing all-European cooperation and open up the path to a further strengthening of security on the European Continent.

Nikolay Firyubin criticized the actions of the USA and some of its NATO allies who are erecting artificial obstacles in the form of discriminatory restrictions, bans, "sanctions" etc, in the way of a normal development of the economic and scientific and technological relations between East and West. It is inadmissible, he said, that some should disrupt these traditional ties which are a stabilizing factor of the European political life.

REAGAN CALLS FOR 'SACRIFICES' FOR MILITARY BOOST

LD241534 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 24 Mar 82

[By TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy]

[Text] New York, 24 Mar, TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan, speaking in New York, had to admit that the policy of his administration does not have the support of the mass of Americans. He said that there is a serious and at times sharp polemic in the USA today over policy directions. After describing the economic situation in the USA as an economic misfortune, he said that there are wide-ranging disagreements over the question of how to deal with the double problem of slump and inflation.

The President complained that he is accused today of trying to cancel the government's obligations to the needy people. Right away he confirmed his intention to slash social programmes. As is known, these reductions in the budget for the 1983 fiscal year will make up an enormous figure of 44 billion dollars.

President Reagan made it clear that his administration intends to ignore the demands for reducing military spending. He said he should refute the misleading assertions that the U.S. defence programme can be cut at will. The President urged Americans to make "sacrifices," saying that this is necessary "for preserving our freedom" which, as is known, is not threatened by anyone.

As a reply to these called by President Reagan, a mammoth protest demonstration was held outside the New York Hilton where the President spoke. Over 10,000 people took part in the demonstration to express their indignation with Washington's policy. The demonstrators were carrying slogans reading: "Reagan's policy means suffering and depression," "We need homes, not bombs," "Pentagon, get out of El Salvador," "No to new military ventures," "We demand an immediate freezing of nuclear armaments and not their build-up." Many demonstrators were carrying posters warning the President: "I voted for Reagan but I will not do so again."

SHUTTLE PROGRAM AIMED AT MILITARIZATION OF SPACE

LD250606 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] In New York work is under way at a session of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer space. In a speech at the opening of the session, Committee Chairman Janowitsch, from Austria, stressed that space must be an arena for peaceful cooperation and not serve military purposes. At the microphone is our commentator Anatoliy Doronin:

The problem of averting the militarization of space is extremely topical, particularly now when, judging by information in the U.S. press, the Pentagon strategists have moved so to speak from thinking up scenarios for space wars to their practical preparation.

An important link in this has been the program of launches for the reusable Shuttle spacecraft. Right from the start of this program the Pentagon has been attempting to transform NASA, which is formally responsible for the space program, into an adjunct of the military department. It seems that it has succeeded. Out of the 70 flights in the shuttle program planned before 1987, 25 will be strictly secret, carried out for the Defense Department. During these flights, as the Washington POST writes, there will be neither civil freight nor NASA equipment on board. These flights, the newspaper writes, will be used by the Pentagon to install in space supersecret artificial satellites.

Even in other flights priority is being given to Pentagon tasks. For example, in the second flight of Colombia, a Shuttle series spacecraft, when the flight program had to be reduced due to technical hitches, at the insistence of the Defense Department the testing was maintained of the so-called mechanical arm, a manipulator with the aid of which it is possible to deploy in space and to collect from orbit various types of loads and, of course, military satellites.

On the present, third flight of Columbia, too, especial attention is being given to perfecting the operation of this manipulator because in the course of the next flight the Pentagon is planning to put into orbit experimental reconnaissance instruments and other military equipment.

This is only the beginning. Subsequently it is planned to put into orbit, via the Shuttle series, craft spy satellites, space mines and laser weaponry and to create military space systems which, according to the designs of the U.S. strategists, are to change fundamentally the nature of a future nuclear war.

The militarization of space bears a great danger for mankind. It is necessary to prevent it before it is too late. This is why the proposal of the Soviet Union on banning the deployment in outer space of any type of weaponry is so timely at present. It is the duty of the world public, statesmen and politicians and the UN not to permit space becoming an arena of conflicts and wars.

PENTAGON PLANS FIRST STRIKE AGAINST USSR

PM250949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov "Rejoinder": Another Misunderstanding?"]

[Text] New York, March -- At a press conference U.S. President R. Reagan said: "A situation might arise where an exchange of strikes could take place with the use of tactical weapons on both sides against contingents of troops on the battlefield, without either of the great powers pressing the button."

The storm of indignation caused by this irresponsible statement is well known. And that applies first and foremost to the West Europeans, who are well aware of exactly where the United States plans to carry out this "exchange." That is why official Washington at once tried to "correct itself": The White House incumbent was allegedly misunderstood, he did not mean that the United States is planning to unleash a limited nuclear war.

But it turns out that what was on the President lips had long been on the Pentagon's mind.

In a pamphlet prepared by the Defense Department entitled "Hostilities on Land and in the Air," on the basis of which the American Armed Forces will be trained, it is written in black and white that the United States is planning to be the first to inflict a tactical nuclear strike on the Soviet Union and its allies and to use chemical weapons. "According to this scenario, the use of tactical nuclear and chemical weapons at an early stage and on enemy territory will lead to the securing of advantages," this "textbook" declares.

Perhaps the Pentagon has been misunderstood this time, too? And once again, it meant something different...?

U.S. ACCUSES USSR ON CBW, PLANS ITS USE

State Department Report

LD241510 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] The American State Department has issued a report on the alleged use of chemical weapons by the Soviet Union and its allies. Vladimir Korolev provides these details:

The report is a fraudulent document from beginning to end. The Soviet Union and its allies have never used chemical weapons anywhere. The evidence produced by international experts on many occasions confirms this. Even a UN special group, formed on the insistence of the West, had to admit that it found no facts that could confirm Washington's assertions. The Soviet Union has always favored a ban on chemical arms and the destruction of all its available stocks. By publishing its report, the State Department obviously acted in the footsteps of the Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, who believed in the principle that the bigger the lie the sooner it will be accepted.

Actually, it is Washington that is planning a new war and intending to use in it not only nuclear but chemical arms as well. The United States has already accumulated over 3 million units of poisonous chemical shells and bombs. In the next few years the figure is expected to grow up to 5 million units. Plants are under construction that will be producing the latest variety of chemical, the binary arms. The total cost of the chemical warfare programme reached 10 billion. Chemical arms were, and are, being developed not only in the United States proper. Other countries are being turned into testing grounds for chemical arms. Vietnam is one of the examples. There, chemical arms were tested on more than 2 million people. Hundreds of thousands of people came under chemical attacks in Kampuchea and Laos. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan submitted facts to the international community on many occasions, confirming that terrorist groups operating in Afghanistan used chemical weapons against defenceless civilian population, including schoolchildren, and poisoned cattle. There is evidence saying that American-made chemical arms are being used in El Salvador and in Namibia.

The real purpose of the State Department's falsehood is to distract the attention of the world public from the largescale use of chemical weapons in various parts of the world. Besides, this new propagandist manoeuvre is designed to become a smokescreen for covering up American extensive preparations for a chemical war.

CIA's Lahore Mosquito Project

LD241330 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Mar, TASS — A handful of men in white coats are threatening mankind with the nightmare of biological destruction, says LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in an article about the work done by the CIA to develop means of germ warfare.

The article, published by the newspaper today, was written by Iona Andronov, who earlier contributed a feature story about an American laboratory of biological weapons in the Pakistani city of Lahore. This story was widely commented upon in the foreign press. His new article is a reply to a letter received by the newspaper from four staff members of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine who questioned the truthfulness of his report.

Replying to the statement of the writers of the letter that the laboratory in Lahore has nothing to do with the development of bacteriological weapons, Andronov quotes its American chief David Nellin as saying that the experiments made at the laboratory may, of course, be used theoretically for germ warfare. But it is practically, and not theoretically, the article says, that the CIA is using Aedes aegypti mosquitoes, which can cause dangerous diseases and which were tested at Nellin's laboratory.

As was found out by Pakistani physcians, numerous cases of hepatitis, jaundice and other diseases among the residents of Lahore were caused by the bites of female mosquitoes Aedes aegypti from Nellin laboratory which functions under the signboard of a "Pakistani medical research centre." Earlier, the article says, Afghanistan's authorities caught the CIA red-handed in an attempt to use the Lahore insect incubator for provoking encephalitis epidemics among Afghan-Pakistani nomads. Some time ago "Nellin mosquitoes" were released over Cuba. This conclusion by Cuban scientists was confirmed by well-informed persons in Lahore.

The Soviet journalist recommends his London opponents to look at the cover of the Lahore laboratory's annual report with a clear inscription on it, reading: the University of Maryland. The administration of this university officially confirmed five years ago its involvement in the development of biological weapon components to order from the CIA.

In accordance with CIA memorandum of February 16, 1970 (its text is quoted in the article) the Pentagon's bacteriological ammunition was moved to the Maryland military arsenal at Edgewood.

In the autumn of 1975, an official spokesman for the Pentagon admitted that experiments involving toxins had been made at Edgewood since 1970. The Washington POST says that a department of the University of Maryland, called the medical school, has been involved for a long time in these dangeorus experiments. After the scandal caused in 1979 by revelations concerning the testing of biological agents of disease on men, the medical school, the spokesman said, decided to hold experiments in other countries. In the same year the CIA-favoured "medical school" sent Nellin to Lahore. Shortly afterwards hundreds of unsuspecting poor peasants in neighboring villages became its test subjects for a miserable pay, Iona Andronov writes.

The author of the article describes as "useless" the attempts of his learned opponents to cover up the inhuman experiments of American biologists with the references to the latters' cooperation with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. He recalls that among its eminent foreign staff is Dr Alexander Langmuir, who, as he himself admitted, had been in charge of U.S. preparations for biological warfare for over 20 years.

Former U.S. CBW Use

LD241014 Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Mar TASS -- "No other state in the world ever used chemical weapons so broadly as it was used by the United States. It is exactly the United States which now conducts the course of preparations for a large-scale warfare" the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today.

The newspaper stresses that "gases and poisons will not bring the United States any dividends, will not strengthen anybody's security. Any action leads to counter-action. The Soviet Union will see to it that it should have couunter-balance to any chemical weapons."

The Soviet Union, the newspaper stresses, "never used anywhere chemical weapons against anybody. The USSR consistently advocated and advocates that the chemical means be outlawed and destroyed. This is opposed by the United States, which refuses to continue the negotiations which were earlier held with the USSR on the issue."

The newspaper recalls that early in the 1950's the United States used chemical weapons in Korea. A barbarous chemical warfare was unfolded in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. In Vietnam alone American aviation sprayed more than 100,000 tons of toxic agents which affected 43 per cent of cultivated lands and 44 per cent of forests, 70 per cent of coconut palm groves were destroyed, 150,000 hectares of tropical plants perished. Tens of thousands Vietnamese lost their lives and the health of almost 2 million people was impaired.

Tens of thousands American veterans of the war in Vietnam suffered from the consequences of the use of chemical weapons. Mentally retarded, blind, deaf, armless and legless babies were born to many of them...such was the retribution for the crimes. But the U.S. leaders did not draw any lessons from that, the newspaper stresses.

TURKISH COLLISION POINTS UP U.S. WARSHIP MENACE

LD241846 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 24 Mar 82

["Dangerous Incidents" -- TASS headline, by TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Mar, TASS -- There's been one more in the series of incidents caused by risky actions of the U.S. Navy. On March 23 a U.S. nuclear-powered submarine cruising in the Atlantic collided in clear and calm weather with the Turkish freighter General Dogan and seriously damaged it.

Judging from available information, this time things did not go beyond material damage. However, other incidents caused by U.S. naval ships, cruising in the world ocean, had notably more tragic consequences. Take, for example, the accident involving the U.S. nuclear-powered submarine George Washington which sunk the Japanese freighter Nissio-Maru in the East China Sea a year ago. Two Japanese sailors died in the accident.

Incidents involving U.S. warships take place in other regions of the world as well. For example, during the U.S. naval exercises in the Caribbean last July the destroyer Kunz launched "by mistake" a missile with a combat warhead toward the island of Santa Cruz. Only by some miraculous accident the missile missed the island.

The Pentagon simply hushes up many dangerous accidents involving U.S. warships. Last year the Department of Defence of the United States officially announced that the nuclear-powered submarine Scorpio with atomic weapons aboard had sunk in the Atlantic in 1968 for unknown reasons.

It is possible to cite more examples of accidents with U.S. warships. But the ones listed above are enough to demonstrate the extent of danger posed even in peace-time by the militarisation of seas and oceans. And not only because of material damage and loss of life. It is much more dangerous that incidents involving missile submarines and warships with nuclear weapons aboard are fraught with the danger of an "accidental" nuclear explosion which in its turn could spark off a nuclear war "by mistake."

All this underscores the significance and the timeliness of the recent Soviet proposal on mutual restriction of naval operations of the two opposing military blocs. The Soviet Union proposed among other things to agree that missile submarines of the two sides should be removed from their present extensive combat patrol areas, that their cruises be restricted by limits mutually agreed upon. The Soviet Union is also ready to discuss the issue of extending confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, especially to areas through which the busiest shipping routes pass. This would make it possible to turn a substantial part of the world ocean into a zone of peace in the near future.

TRADE SANCTIONS 'BOOMERANG' AGAINST U.S.

LD242342 Moscow TASS in English 2153 GMT 24 Mar 82

[By TASS commentator Aleksandr Kozlov]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Mar, TASS -- Claude Cheysson, [French] minister for external relations, stated on Tuesday that in the approach to trade with the USSR the West European countries and the USA are divided by irreconcilable contradictions. Addressing journalists after the Common Market foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels, he emphasized that Europe is against the U.S. economic sanctions with regard to the Soviet Union, and that it (Europe) is for the maintenance of trade with the East.

Those contradictions particularly manifested themselves during the tour of Bonn, Paris, London, Rome and Brussels by James Buckley, U.S. under-secretary of state. His talks showed that the White House obviously exaggerates both its role in international trade and the significance of the economic sanctions.

To the Soviet Union, trade with the USA is not of vital importance. Over many years it remains inconsiderable -- last year, for example, the USA accounted for approximately two percent of the USSR's foreign-trade turnover. With such a state of things Washington can hardly have any serious influence on the development of the Soviet economy.

Moreover, the discriminatory measures are boomeranging against the United States itself. The renunciation of the deals with the USSR does a serious damage to U.S. companies and deprives thousands of workers of jobs.

The largest loss has been sustained by the General Electric. Under the pressure of the White House it had to renounce the already signed contracts for the delivery of equipment to the Soviet Union and lost 175 million dollars. The Caterpillar firm alone, upon losing the Soviet order for pipe-layers, had to dismiss thousands of workers from its factory in Peoria, Illinois. Other U.S. companies, too, lost hundreds of millions of dollars of income.

Their competitors in Western Europe, Japan and Latin America, to whom the Soviet orders went, have benefited instead.

This is why James Buckley's insistent calls to renounce trade with the USSR do not meet with understanding in the European capitals. A curtailment of the trade is not in their interests, particularly now in the conditions of the economic slump and high rate of unemployment. A partial overcoming of these difficulties could be promoted by the realization of the project connected with the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline.

U.S. attempts at frustrating the gas-pipes deal are aimed at hindering the construction of gas pipelines in the Soviet Union. But this is hardly possible. The Soviet Union on its own develops the natural wealth of Siberia, the oil and gas fields of Tyumen, in particular. The share of foreign capital in the realization of these grandiose projects does not exceed even one percent. In all, the USSR builds six gas pipelines, some of them with the participation of other socialist countries. The Soviet industry fully provides them with equipment.

West European countries' participation in the construction of the international gas pipeline will help to expedite the supply of Siberian gas to France, the FRG, and other countries. A frustration of the gas-pipes deal will be detrimental to the West European countries and will leave thousands of workers in the West out of job.

NEW VOA DIRECTOR MORE RIGHTWING THAN PREDECESSOR

LD242126 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1528 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 24 Mar (TASS) — The White House has officially announced President R. Reagan's decision to appoint John Hughes as the new director of the Voice of America radio station. In this post he will be replacing J. Conkling, who has resigned.

J. Hughes, who has worked up to now as deputy director of the International Communications Agency, is no novice in the field of U.S. foreign policy propaganda, which is characterized by flagrant anti-Sovietism, slanderous fabrications against the socialist countries, unconcealed interference in the internal affairs of other states and loud publicity for the rightwing views than his predecessor, who from the outset pursued a course of sharply stepping up the psychological warfare against the Soviet Union and other socialist camp countries.

Local observers are of the opinion that the appointment of J. Hughes is a victory for U.S. ultra rightwing political circles, which have for a long time been striving to have the previous director replaced on the pretext that he has, allegedly, not shown sufficient zeal in carrying out the instructions of the Reagan administration in the propaganda realm. For them Conkling seemed a "spineless liberal."

Thus the latest change in the leadership of the Voice of America radio station shows that, despite protests by the international public, the Washington administration does not intend to give up its policy of grossly interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.

MOSCOW RECALLS SOVIET ASSISTANCE TO SUN YAT-SEN

OW241015 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Musin commentary: "Soviet Aid to Dr Sun Yat-sen's Southern Government 1925-1927 Prior to the Start of the Chinese Revolution" -- sixth of series: "Fragments in the History of Soviet-Chinese Relations"

[Text] The history of the CCP has never mentioned the aid extended by the Soviet Union to Sun Yat-sen's government as if the relations between the Soviet Union and China's revolutionary south had no bearing on the CCP's struggle and its programmatic principles. For this reason, we would like to mention that Sun Yat-sen did ask the Soviet Union to support the Chinese revolutionary government in January 1923. In his appeal to Moscow, Sun Yat-sen emphasized that he would welcome suggestions and aid to achieve his goals of reorganizing the Kuomintang, establishing a revolutionary army and organizing a northern expedition to unify the country, and that he would also like financial support to fulfill his plans and pioneering work. The Soviet Union responded by giving aid. In response to Sun Yat-sen's request, veteran Bolshevik Borodin arrived in Canton in October 1923 in the capacity of political adviser. At the same time, 10 Soviet military leaders, including Batulov and Tuyukov, also arrived in Canton as military advisers.

A most important task confronting the Chinese revolutionary forces at that time was to form a united anti-imperialist front. In light of the existing conditions in China, the Comintern suggested that while preserving the CCP's political and organizational independence, a united front should be formed based on the alliance between the CCP and the Kuomintang. The first Kuomintang congress was held in January 1924, which satisfactorily accomplished the most difficult job of forming a united front. Soviet political adviser Borodin and the Chinese communists took part in the preparations, other work and the drafting of documents for the Kuomintang congress. Borodin maintained close ties with the Chinese communists and helped them with his own suggestions. The important outcome was that a united front was organized and the Kuomintang was shaped into a party against imperialist domination of China, a party that allied itself with the people of all social strata -- workers, peasants, urban petty bourgeoisie and national capitalists. This was an important victory for the Chinese revolutionary forces.

Meanwhile the Soviet military advisers also performed a most important task. They took part in the founding of the Whampoa military academy, which later trained numerous communist and military leaders. Our country provided the various kinds of military equipment needed in the founding of the Whampoa military academy. The Soviet people extended material, military, moral and political support to the Chinese revolutionary forces in south China.

The Hands Off China Assocation was formed in the Soviet Union in September 1924 as the imperialist powers attempted to stifle the Chinese revolution and the Soviet people resolutely opposed the interference in China's internal affairs by the imperialists. Under the slogan "hands off China," a nationwide movement unfolded in the Soviet Union in support of the Chinese revolution. Chapters of the Hands Off China Association were also formed in various ASSR's, cities, villages, enterprises and government offices throughout the Soviet Union.

Chinese patriots spoke highly of the Soviet people's support saying that it inspired and strengthened their confidence in victory. Sun Yat-sen said in October 1924: Please do not forget that the "hands off China" appeal has sounded over there in free Russia. For this slogan from Moscow, distance in space does not exist as it sweeps across the world and arouses each and every worker. We know that the Soviet Union never sides with evil. If the Soviet people agree with us, it means that truth is on our side, and truth is ever-victorious. Truth shall always prevail over force.

Sun Yat-en made friendship with the Soviet Union the foundation of his policy toward Russia and defended the Soviet Union. In his message to the Soviet people, Sun Yat-sen said: The dawn will soon break. When it does, the Soviet Union, as a good friend and ally, will welcome a strong and independent China. The two countries will march forward hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder in the struggle of the oppressed people for freedom.

U.S. PRESSURES JAPAN INTO RIMPAC 82 EXERCISES

OW241155 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] A large-scale naval exercise, Rimpac 82, will begin in waters off Hawaii in the Pacific on 23 March. Our station commentator Viktor Vinogradov writes the following on this exercise:

The other day a Maritime Self Defense Force base at Shimofusa in Chiba Prefecture was unusually busy. This was because base personnel were preparing for a long-distance flight of eight antisubmarine patrol planes to participate in the Rimpac 82 exercise. This year Japan has decided to have more of its warships participate in the exercise under pressure from the United States. Two guided-missile escort ships, the Asakaze and (Chichikaze), and a helicopter-carrying escort ship, the Shirane, have left Yokosuka port for the Hawaiian Islands.

Rimpac first started in 1971 and has since been conducted under the command of a U.S. admiral. From the outset, U.S. authorities placed heavy significance on this training series because it seeks to promote joint naval operations among the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The United States and Canada are NATO members and Australia and New Zealand -- along with the United States -- are members of another military bloc, ANZUS. The United States is now openly forcing its Asian allies to participate in the Rimpac training with the aim of forming a complete link with the areas rimming the Pacific.

The United States applied particularly heavy pressure on Japan to compel it to participate in the training. The Japanese Government did not participate in Rimpac for a long time, fearing that it might touch off large-scale protests inside the country. Japan's Constitution bans sending troops overseas. However, as military expansionists began increasing their influence in Japanese politics, the Japanese Government started to change its attitude toward the exercise. In 1980 Japan joined Rimpac and sent two warships to the exercise. Last year the Japanese Government promised the U.S. Government it would assume security responsibilities for air and sea routes within a 1,000-mile radius around the Japanese archipelago. Some people see this commitment as giving the Japanese Government an excuse for Japan's participation in the Rimpac exercise.

It should be noted that this year's Rimpac exercise begins when General Secretary Brezhnev's new peace proposal made at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress is being widely discussed throughout the world. The proposal calls for finally changing the world's oceans into peace zones. For example, in the proposal General Secretary Brezhnev called for a study of possible steps to apply the measures he had proposed to promote trust in the military field to the oceans, particularly those areas with the heaviest traffic. This new Soviet proposal has a direct bearing on Japan, an island nation. Japan could contribute to the peace and security of the Pacific by participating in a constructive study of this new Soviet proposal. In contrast, the dispatch of warships and aircraft by Japan will further aggravate tension in the Pacific and the world.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS MOSCOW 16-17 MARCH

PM241535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- Ho Tam, vice premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of the DPRK, stopped over in Moscow 16-17 March on his way home.

AFGHAN FORCES CAPTURE U.S., PRC CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD242022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] According to Kabul radio, units of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have routed a band of mercenaries in the vicinity of Herat and have seized chemical weapons supplied to the terrorists by the United States and China. These countries, the report emphasized, are continuing to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and are dispatching to that country bands of criminals who have been trained by them.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS AFGHAN EVE-OF-CONFERENCE SCENE

PM241617 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 5

[G. Melikyants "Afghan Reportage": "Test of Strength"]

[Excerpt] Kabul-Moscow -- ...After crossing the bridge across the Kabul River by the luxuriant park where the eminent poet of the East, Babur, is buried, we left the crowded center of the Afghan capital behind us and came to the wide road leading to the (Dzhangalak) plant. Here they assemble buses, cement trucks and gasoline tankers and produce agricultural equipment and instruments. This enterprise is modern and progressive, and not only from the technical viewpoint. In its work collective, which numbers over 1,000 workers, the new mutual relations emerging in Afghan society are being tested, as it were.

Here is (Shams-id-din), a metal worker from the tool-making shop. A small, big-handed man wearing workman's coveralls, he looks quite young although, as it emerged from our conversation, he has seven children of which the oldest is already a student at a military academy. Four other children go to school, something he would not even have dreamed about before the revolution.

Metal worker (Shams-id-din) recently joined the PDPA.

"Why did I join the party? Because its aims are noble and easily grasped by us simple people. Their realization will give new life to our ancient land and completely transform our lives. The party and the people's government display constant concern for us workers. For example, worker's wages have been raised by 26 percent. I have lived 40 years and this is the first time I have seen such concern for the working man. The party thinks about us. That is why we have faith in it and want to be with it in everything it does."

The PDPA primary plant organization has over 100 members, of whom half are workers. It is significant that its new members are mainly workers. In the just-ended Afghan year of 1360 a score of workers from various shops became candidate members of the party. Among them is a woman, (Pukya), a canteen worker; this is particularly important as women are still a rarity at plants.

The (Dzhangalak) party organization is one of the militant cells of the PDPA, which is approaching its national conference. Conference preparations have really stirred up the whole country.

Speaking with us about the conclusions that can be drawn from this rich experience, Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, stressed:

"All preparations for the conference have taken place in a free democratic atmosphere. There has been a great deal of scope for criticism and self-criticism at all levels."

"This is the first conference of its kind in the history of the PDPA. As is well known, 17 years ago a congress was held formalizing the organizational structure of the party. But there were infinitely fewer party members at the time and the congress took place under a cruel reactionary regime. Of course, it was widely representative. But this time this sort of representation has been well and truly secured.

The delegates to the national conference, as well as to the regional and provincial conferences, were elected by democratic methods. They will represent our whole party, our whole organization and will embody the increasingly strong unity of our party ranks.

"The main document the PDPA national conference will approve," Comrade Babrak Karmal continued, "will be the PDPA action program. The need for it is dictated by life. After all, following first PDPA action program adopted in 1965, the April revolution took place successfully. From an opposition and persecuted party our party has become the ruling one. The working class and all the working people in the country acknowledge it as their political vanguard and the leading force of society. Our motherland has embarked on the free road of national-democratic development.

"The party's tasks in the new conditions needed to be formulated. This was done in the PDPA Central Committee theses for the second anniversary of the April revolution. But, even since then the party's experience in the leadership of state and public affairs has increased still further. Constructive activity for the good of the people and in the name of Afghanistan's all-round progress is becoming the party's main task alongside the defense of the fatherland. That is why there is a need for a document making it possible to view clearly the whole complex of tasks at the new stage of the revolution and containing indications of ways to resolve them."

...Work is in full swing at state enterprises and private workshops in Kabul. All the shops and stalls are open and bread is being baked in all the bakeries. And once the working day is over, the crowded and colorful Afghan capital still hums, buzzes, rings and echoes. Its animated pulse and easy breathing are the best indicators of the normalization of the situation in the country as a whole. Despite the relentless efforts to send armed gangs from abroad onto Afghan territory, here in Kabul the strength of the people's power and the faith in it is clearly discernible. The main thing is that people's power is gaining strength, supported by the broad masses, simple people, the rank and file toiler who is becoming increasingly convinced that it is his power.

PDPA PARTY CARD PRESENTATION CEREMONY HELD

PM250859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Party Documents"]

[Text] Kabul, 18 Mar -- The campaign for the presentation of party documents to PDPA members and candidate members continues in the DRA. In a ceremonial atmosphere Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, presented party cards to members of the DRA Revolutionary Council and a number of ministers and PDPA provincial committee secretaries.

Addressing the party card presentation ceremony, he urged party members to wage a tireless struggle for the implementation of the goals and tasks outlined by the PDPA leadership and to implement consistently the provisions set forth in the party's action program adopted by the PDPA's national conference held recently in the Afghan capital. Nur Ahmad Nur also noted the need to strengthen ties with the working people and called for an uncompromising struggle against the enemies of the April revolution and its gains.

TASS CITES BANGLADESH LEADER ERSHAD'S SPEECH

LD241716 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Delhi, 24 Mar, TASS -- The head of the military administration in Bangladesh H.M. Ershad spoke over the radio today and said that the foreign policy of Bangladesh would remain invariable. The new administration leaves in force and will observe all earlier concluded treaties and agreements with other countries.

Bangladesh comes out for the strengthening of friendship and maintenance of normal relations with all countries, espeically neighbouring ones, for the expansion of cooperation with countries of South Asia. "Friendship with Islamic states and cooperation with non-aligned countries are among the main directions of the military administration's policy," Ershad said. "We will continue struggling against all forms of colonialsm, aggression and expansionism. The people of Bangladesh declares its unwavering support for the fraternal people of Palestine struggling for its right to create its own state."

COMMENTARY ON BANGLADESH'S NATIONAL AWAMI PARTY

BK071304 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1500 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Vladimir (Puchkov) commentary]

[Text] The conference of Bangladesh's National Awami Party [NAP] is to begin in Dacca on 7 March. Considering the important position of the NAP in the political life of Bangladesh the conference is clearly a significant event in the social life of the country. The NAP, formed in 1957 as the result of the coming together of a number of progressive and leftist democratic parties and organizations in East Bengal, has made a good name for itself over the past 25 years as an active national patriotic force.

Its struggle for the unity of leftist democratic forces on behalf of the vital interests of the working people, peace, democracy and social progress has been recognized among various sections of the people of the country.

The NAP's contribution to the popular struggle of Bangladesh for national liberation from the semicolonial rule of the military junta of Pakistan was not insignificant. Thousands of members of the party, along with other national patriotic elements took up arms and fought for the liberation and independence of the motherland during the armed struggle in 1971. Many of them lost their lives during the struggle.

Following the independence of Bangladesh, the NAP enriched its programs by providing new concepts for the development of Bangladesh according to a noncapitalist system. To achieve this end, the party concentrated on the struggle for massive democratic changes in the economic and social spheres, an independent foreign policy and friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries and the people of the socialist-minded developing countries.

The new program of the NAP sought ways to solve the critical social and economic problems facing the working people of Bangladesh at various levels during the development of independence. This considerably enhanced the prestige of the party. The massive support enjoyed by NAP candidates during the parliamentary elections in 1973 and [year indistinct] and during other national elections has again shown the party's position as an influential political force in the country.

As a national democratic party, however, the NAP has not been able to avoid mistakes. Sometimes, as a result of the influence of petty-bourgeois revolutionary spontaneity within the party leadership, the leftist communalism failed to (?highly) evaluate the [words indistinct] of the political development of Bangladesh. As a result, NAP activities became complicated. In 1989 [as heard], due to dissension within the party, NAP power diminished considerably. It should, however, be acknowledged that in overcoming obstacles, the party has continued to march forward with sincerity, according to its program. The toiling people's affection for the party was more clearly evident during the presidential elections in November last year. The party nominated its chairman, Muzaffar Ahmad, as candidate for election. The NAP election manifesto took into account the situation in the country and proposed strategies for solving the critical problems facing the country -- such as the price hike or essential commodities, inflation and unemployment. The manifesto proposed solving these problems as part of the socialist reconstruction of Bangladesh society.

In its program the NAP paid special attention to the issue of maintaining the independence and sovereignty of Bangladesh.

The party has also struggled against the increased activities of all the ultrarightist political parties of the country. These parties maintain a reactionary attitude regarding internal and foreign policy issues. Recently, the NAP journal, NATUN BANGLE wrote: Jamaat-e-Islam and other reactionary rightist Muslim parties, taking advantage of the critical political situation in the country, have continued to hatch conspiracies to destroy the independence of Bangladesh. The journal stated that the United States, China, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan have provided liberal aid for this purpose. NATUN BANGLA adds that for this reason, all national patriotic elements should struggle to foil the hypocritical designs of U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and the other enemies of the independence of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

REPORTAGE ON SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO INDIA

Further on Departure

PM250929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] TASS — A CPSU delegation headed by E.A. Shvardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, left Moscow for India 20 March to take part in the work of the 12th Communist Party of India [CPI] Congress, at the invitation of the CPI National Council. The CPSU delegation also includes: L.A. Borodin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Astrakhanskiy CPSU Obkom; N.P. Tikhomirov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and lathe operator at Moscow's Vladimir Ilich electrical enagineering plant; and P.V. Lutsobin, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

The CPSU delegation was seen off at Vnukovo Airport by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; N.V. Goldin, member of the CPSU Central Committee; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and other officials.

CPI Address

LD241904 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, 24 Mar, TASS — The 12th Congress of the Communist Party of India continues its work in Varanasi, India. The first to speak at the morning meeting today was the head of the CPSU delegation, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia E. Shevardnadze. The delegates received with profound enthusiasm warm greetings and wishes of success in the work of the congress, in strengthening links of the Communist Party of India with the working class and broad masses of the working people, in further consolidating unity of its ranks, in the struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction, for peace and socialism, which were conveyed to the congress on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, all Soviet communists, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev personally.

To a stormy applause of those present, the head of the CPSU delegation handed over to the General Secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India Rejeshwara Rao the text of the message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of India.

More on Address

LD241910 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, 24 Mar, TASS -- The actions of the aggressive circles of imperialism headed by the United States are the main cause of the present drastic aggravation of the international situation. This was stated here today at the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of India by the head of the CPSU delegation, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia Eduard Shevardnadze.

The imperialists and their ilk are continuing to raise a clamour over Afghanistan. Distorting facts of reality they are trying to blame the Soviet Union for the events in Afghanistan and stubbornly refuse to see that the anti-feudal national-democratic revolution was accomplished by the people of Afghanistan itself. A lengthy struggle against the feudal monarchy was carried out within the Afghan people by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. This party was not imposed from the outside. It is flesh of the flesh and bone of the bone of the sons and daughters of the Afghan people and it represents and protects their interests, Eduard Shevardnadze said further. He stressed that the realistic approach by the Indian Government to the events around Afghanistan and also the position of the Communist Party of India and all progressive, democratic forces in India on this issue are highly appreciated in the Soviet Union.

The imperialists of the United States have arrogated for themselves the right to declare as spheres of their "vital interests" whole regions of the world that can become an object of their armed interference. That is the reason why it needed the so called "Rapid Deployment Force," including for operations in the Indian Ocean basin, in the Persian Gulf area, in the Near and Middle East. The big naval base at Diego Garcia and also bases on the Arabian and African coasts of the Indian Ocean are intended to serve the very same imperialist strategy, the head of the CPSU delegation went on.

The Pentagon is building up its military might in the Indian Ocean. It is preparing to permanently base there units of the U.S. Navy modelled on the fleets operating in the Pacific Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, Eduard Shevardnadze said.

As to the Soviet Union, it actively supports the proposals to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, he said. For a lengthy period of time we had conducted talks with the United States on the limitation of military activities in this area. But these talks were interrupted by the American side. We are prepared, as before, to solve this problem on terms of equality and equal security.

Imperialism's policy that pushes the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe should be resolutely repulsed, Eduard Shevardnadze stressed further. In the supreme interests of the whole of mankind everything should be done to bar the road to war, to achieve a new turn to the strengthening of detente in international relations. It is in this direction that the CPSU and the Soviet state are tirelessly working. This is the aim of the peace programme for the 1980s adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and also of other Soviet initiatives.

Developing cooperation with emergent states, the Soviet Union resolutely comes out against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism, against economic diktat and inequality. It consistently supports the anti-imperialist traditions of the Non-Aligned Movement, one of the founders and generally recognized leaders of which is India. It is not in words but by deeds that the USSR helps developing states in creating and strengthening their independent national economy, actively comes out for a genuine transformation of international economic relations on a just, democratic basis, the head of the CPSU delegation said.

VASILYEV MEETS INDIAN IRRIGATION MINISTER, REDDY

LD231340 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1155 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Delhi, 23 Mar (TASS) — India highly values Soviet help in the area of irrigation. It facilitates the mastery of dry lands and increased efficiency of the country's agriculture, stated Kedar Pandey, India's irrigation minister. He was speaking at a meeting with Nikolay Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, who is visiting here. Kedar Pandey pointed out the important contribution made by fruitful bilateral cooperation in solving the tasks set by the Indian Government to bring the size of irrigated areas to 70 million hectares by the end of the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1980-85), for the country's socioeconomic development.

Nikolay Vasilyev was received by Indian President N.S. Reddy.

FURTHER ON USTINOV DEPARTURE FOR INDIA 14 MAR

The following additional members of the party seeing off Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR defense minister, on a visit to India, taken from a TASS report published on page 1 of Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 16 March, should to be added to the list provided in the 15 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT item entitled "USSR Defense Minister Heads Delegation to India" and subtitled "Moscow Departure":

> Army Gen G.K. Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; Army General V.F. Tolubko and V.I. Petrov, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov; Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko; Army Generals S.K. Kurkotkin, I.N. Shkadov and A A.T. Altunin; and Marshal of Engineer Troops N.F. Shestopalov — USSR deputy defense ministers; and Army Gen P.G. Lushev, commander of the Moscow Military District.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON CIA INTRIGUES AGAINST INDIA

LD110928 Moscow TASS in English 0811 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar, TASS — "The CIA's armoury of sophisticated methods of subversion in India is rather plentiful, from attempts on the lives of leading statesmen and politicians to the encouragement of separatist tendencies and ideological and economic subversion," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes.

According to the newspaper, the CIA's interest in India's north-eastern areas is quite indicative in this respect. The separatist movement originated there in the early 50's obviously under the influence of the "sermon" of American intelligence agents disguised as Baptist missionaries. It was in that period, as the then U.S. ambassador to Burma has recalled, that the separatists' leader of the Naga tribes, Fizo, was recruited by the CIA and performed the functions of the resident U.S. intelligence agent in Nagaland.

The CIA is carrying on its intrigues in the north-east of India today as well."

"Contacts with the separatists constitute only one aspect of the sinister picture of the CIA's intrigues against India," the article says. "Involvement in an attempt on Indira Gandhi's life in the spring of last year and recruitment of agents from among government officials, journalists and the intelligentsia are only some of the facts of the CIA 'presence' in India today."

To all appearances, the "anti-Indian bias" has become part and parcel of official American policy in the region as a whole, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA states. This is illustrated by massive U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan, by growing U.S. military contacts with China and by the escalation of American "presence" in the Indian Ocean.

"They are aware on the Potomac that a strong, peace-loving and non-aligned India is a serious obstacle in the way of the implementation of the U.S. imperialist schemes in Asia and all over the world," the article says. "Washington is responding sensitively to India's active diplomatic efforts aimed to preserve detente, to avert the arms race and to eliminate seats of dangerous conflicts. But, perhaps, the U.S. is particularly angered by India's friendly relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries."

"The unseemly purpose that the Washington strategists are striving after is to weaken the republic, to intimidate it and to violate its territorial integrity so as to force India to abandon its positive course on the international scene."

SRI LANKAN OPPOSITION TO U.S. OIL STORAGE SCHEME

LD172206 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar, TASS -- Potential danger emerging from an American enterprise in Sri Lanka is pointed out in a report by IZVESTIYA's Colombo correspondent, entitled "A Trojan Horse Move". It concerns an agreement between the Ceylon oil corporation and the American coastal corporation, providing for the creation of an "international oil storage facility" from what used to be the oil tanks of a former British military base in the port of Trincomalee. Apart from leasing the tanks (with an overall capacity of some one million tons) to the United States, the agreement envisages a deepening of Trincomalee bay to enable large vessels to dock there. Officials regard the agreement as highly profitable for Sri Lanka.

IZVESTIYA says, however, that "the U.S. wants to make this 'purely commercial contract' ultimately a means of creating an American military base on the island, an intermediate point between Diego Garcia and Singapore". The correspondent quotes his colleagues in Sri Lanka as saying that "such an international oil storage facility would only be a cover-up, a sort of a Trojan Horse, concealing the Pentagon's true intentions with regard to Trincomalee".

According to Secretary General of Sri Lanka's Afro-Asian Solidarity Association Abdul Aziz, "the construction of such an 'oil storage facility' would pose a serious threat to the sovereignty and security of Sri Lanka".

IZVESTIYA cites similar remarks by other figures in Sri Lanka and says that broad public circles of this Indian Ocean country oppose the U.S. intention to mark its military presence there and demand that the government renounce the contract which is "fraught with danger for the vital interests of Sri Lanka's people."

BRIEFS

USSR-DRA COMMUNICATIONS -- Soviet Union-DRA cooperation on communications is developing successfully. The enormous silvery dish-antenna of a Lotus satellite communications ground station has transformed the panorama of the Afghan capital. This station was built in Afghanistan under an intergovernmental agreement. Afghan assembly workers installed the antenna and erected the station building under the guidance of experienced Soviet specialists. Some construction materials were supplied by the Soviet Union. The complex equipment at the station was assembled and tuned by Soviet engineers who simultaneously trained their Afghan colleagues who are to man the station themselves. The Lotus installation will enable color TV programs to be received and transmitted and will ensure high-quality telephone and telegraph communications. This complex equipment will, via distant space, bring Afghanistan closer to the many fraternal countries of the world which are members of the Intersputnik international organization and will promote the mutual understanding and cooperation of peoples. Test transmissions are already under way and the Lotus facility will be fully commissioned at the end of February. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Feb 82 LD]

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VIETNAM PARTY CONGRESS

OW250133 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2300 GMT 24 Mar 82

[From the Vremya program]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Hanoi today to take part in the work of the Fifth Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] at the invitation of the VCP Central Committee. The delegation includes Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia; Comrade Avramenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Amurskaya Oblast CPSU Committee; and Comrade Chaplin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the SRV.

The delegation was seen off by Comrade Grishin, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee; Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials. Also on hand was Vu Hoang, SRV charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

Arrives in Hanoi

LD250814 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, 25 Mar, TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Hanoi today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The delegation will take part in the work of 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Radio Commentary

OW241427 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Station commentary: "Marvelous Typical Example of International Socialism"]

[Text] These days Vietnam's friends have directed their particular attention to Hanoi where the Fifth Congress of the glorious Communist Party of the Vietnamese people will open on 27 March. To all communists in the world, all combatants struggling against imperialism and reactionaries and for national liberation and social progress, the Vietnam Communist Party is a symbol of staunch will, valor and model faithfulness to the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism. During these days the hearts of Soviet communists are bound to Vietnam by extremely intimate fraternal relations. We consider the concerns and cause of Vietnam and the Vietnamese communists as our own.

Looking back on Soviet-Vietnamese relations since the period following the Fourth VCP Congress, Soviet communists can say with pride that the friendly and fraternal relations and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the VCP are now more solid than ever before. These relations are one of the many concrete and persuasive pieces of proof testifying to the strength and efficiency of the principles of international socialism. The Soviet people are aware that to the Vietnamese communists and the Vietnamese laboring people, the period between the Fourth and Fifth VCP Congresses is an eventful one. During the most difficult period, Soviet communists and the Soviet people as a whole remained alongside Vietnam. They did all that was necessary to provide political and moral support, as well as material assistance, to Socialist Vietnam. When Chinese troops invaded Vietnam, the Soviet Union, true to the spirit of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, provided generous assistance to Vietnam. Within a short period, Vietnam received from the Soviet Union all it needed for its counterattacks against the aggressors.

At the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Brezhnev praised Soviet-Vietnamese relations as international socialism in action. The backbone, the soul of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation are manifested in CPSU-VCP relations, in the traditional meetings between Comrades Brezhnev and Le Duan, who set forth common policies and objectives, exchange information on socialist and communist construction in our two countries, and coordinate activities in the international arena. Our fraternal friendship is manifested by dozens of industrial, construction, communications and transport projects being built in Vietnam with Soviet technical assistance, by the successful joint Soviet-Vietnamese space flight, by the joint enterprise for oil and gas survey and exploitation in Vung Tau. It is also manifested by the labor contributed by hundreds of Soviet specialists for further development of the Vietnamese economy, by thousands of Vietnamese workers, students, and scientists who have been trained in the Soviet Union to learn about modern scientific and technological achievements. Thanks to the tireless efforts of the CPSU and the VCP, the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese laboring people have become a national feature of the two peoples.

The Soviet people sincerely extend their greetings to the Vietnamese laboring people on the occasion of the forthcoming important event — the Fifth Congress of the VCP, the fighting vanguard of the Vietnamese people. They believe that the congress will help be an important landmark in the continuing consolidation of solidarity within the international communist and workers movements and among all forces for peace, national liberation and social progress.

For their part, Soviet communists and the Soviet people as a whole will continue to preserve our comradely alliance as a prized possession because they understand that this alliance will help us score new achievements.

BEIJING ATTEMPTING TO REVERSE COURSE IN KAMPUCHEA

PM241423 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 6 Mar 82 p 3

[V. Pritula commentary "Doomed to Failure"]

[Text] Beijing has undertaken the latest in a series of attempts to unite the activity of reactionary Khmer groupings and to kick up a fuss over the so-called "Kampuchean problem." As XINHUA has reported, talks were held recently in Beijing between Nordodom Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan.

The former prince and one of the Pol Pot clique's ringleaders were trying to agree on coordinating joint actions against the Kampuchean people who 3 years ago embarked on the building of a new life. At the same time they were trying to share out the posts in a "coalition government" in the event such a government is created. The compliant Sihanouk agreed to Khieu Samphan's precedence at the nonexistent helm of power since the latter is Beijing's direct henchman.

But Son Sann, a third pretender to a nonexistent place in the nonexistent government, proved so unyielding over "sharing the skin of the unskinned bear" that he did not even come to the Beijing talks even though he was very much expected there.

And even Khieu Samphan came to Beijing only after a stern call from the hosts. And Beijing has more than enough reasons for giving vent to a shout. While the intractable counterrevolutionary companions are unable to divide the portfolios, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is gaining increasing prestige in the international arena. Each new day for the country is marked with the successes of rebirth and with the strengthening of the gains of the people who overthrew the bloody regime of genocide.

Beijing considers such a situation to be completely intolerable, and furthermore serious disagreements regarding the Pol Pot supporters, stained with the blood of 3 million Kampucheans, have resurfaced among the ASEAN countries which at one time were the initiators behind the idea of creating a "Khmer coalition government.

The Malaysian prime minister stated recently that his country would probably refuse to support the Pol Pot supporters in the United Nations because they no longer represent the Kampuchean people, while the influential Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA has stressed that in relations with the Indochinese states ASEAN must find an independent path for settling problems, not one formulated under Chinese and U.S. pressure.

Such sentiments among the ASEAN countries, the new peace initiatives fr Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea adopted at the recent foreign ministers' meeting in Vientiane and the cohesion of the three fraternal countries' peoples are giving Beijing no peace. Thus it was necessary to summon this motley company of remnants dumped on the scrapheap of history by their own people to come to talks in the capital of the celestial empire and then, through XINHUA, to announce to the whole world the successful conclusion of the talks and full unity of views among the participants. But the only thing uniting Khmer reaction is their hatred of the Kampuchean people and their Vietnamese friends. And you won't get far on that. Thus, all attempts to reverse the course of the development of events in Kampuchea are doomed to failure.

BREZHNEV, BURMESE PRESIDENT EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD111822 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to President U San Yu of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma conveying cordial congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the country's national holiday -- the 34th anniversary of independence -- on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and on his own behalf to the president, the State Council and the friendly Burmese people. I express confidence, the message says, that further development of traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Burma will help draw closer the peoples of our countries, and consolidate international peace and security.

U San Yu, in a reply message, expressed sincere gratitude on behalf of the State Council, the people of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and on his own behalf to Leonid Brezhnev for the cordial congratulations. I share your warm feelings, the message says, and for my part I am sending the best wishes of well-being and happiness personally to you, and further progress and prosperity to the peoples of the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

TECHNICAL MAINTENANCE STATIONS -- According to an agreement between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the former has been assisting the latter in building some 120 technical maintenance stations for vehicles and machines. Some 25 of these stations were completed in various Vietnamese provinces last year and have been put into operation. And now, before the Fifth VCP Congress, another station has been commissioned in Vinh Phu Province. [Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 3 Mar 82 OW]

POLISH SEJM VIEWS FOREIGN POLICY, AGRICULTURE

LD251408 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Mar, TASS -- The Sejm (supreme legislature) of the Polish People's Republic met here today to discuss a government report on the current problems of Poland's foreign policy and the situation in agriculture. The session of the Sejm is being attended by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

PLANT-LEVEL PARTY MEETINGS HELD IN POLAND

PM241511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 82 p 5

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch under the rubric "The Fraternal Newspaper" and the general heading "Topical Theme": "Strengthening the Party"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Party organizations are discussing extensively the materials of the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum. Today's issue of TRYBUNA LUDU publishes a large selection of items on this topic.

Meetings in many primary party organizations, party aktiv conferences and PZPR committee plenums have been held in Konin, Krakow, Lodz, Czestochowa, Gdansk and Suwalki, the newspaper reports. The meetings and plenums are raising questions of the consolidation of the party ranks and the assertion of the party's Marxist-Leninist nature. The party organizations' authority and the consolidation of their ties with labor collectives can be restored only by following the path of specific action. The newspaper notes that this is greatly helped by the activity of the Social Commissions which have been created at industrial enterprises at the party's initiative.

The communists and party organizations, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, are paying increasing attention to the quest for reserves to improve the work of enterprises and are seeking ways of saving semifinished and raw materials.

Members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and PZPR Central Committee secretaries are taking part in the party organization meetings.

SKACHKOV TALKS WITH POLISH MINING MINISTER

LD250006 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Today talks took place between Semen Skachkov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and Czwskaw Piotrowski, Polish minister of mining and power industry. During the talks, issues of economic and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland were discussed.

RESCUE HIGHLIGHTS SOVIET-POLISH SOLDIERS' AMITY

PM250935 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Mar 82 p 3

[Correspondents It Col V. Kiryazov, Lt Col R. Zvyagelskiy report under the rubric "From the Region of the Druzhba-82 Exercises": "We Are Taught Combat Fraternity"]

[Text] It happened back in January. The first to learn that two Polish boys had been carried out to sea on an ice floe was Pvt First Class signaler Vasiliy Kudyrskiy. He reported to the regiment's commander. The latter immediately adopted measures to rescue to boys.

A fog was forming and the lowering sky let through only meager sunlight. Visibility was minimal. Dusk was approaching. It was necessary, come what may, to save the victims of the disaster before dark.

Airman First Class Capt Anatoliy Laishtsev, commander of the helicopter crew, reported ready for takeoff. The airmen scanned the sea in the target region by quadrants. Broad banks of fog passed beneath them. Black clouds pressed down from above. The commander and navigator, Lt Vladimir Solyanov, maneuvered skillfully, seeking out "windows." They stared down til their eyes hurt.

"I can see some people," on board technician Viktor Gavrilov shouted suddenly.

The airmen felt relieved. But a moment later they realized the operation was far from over. The ice floe was so small and it would be dangerous to hover right above it to lower the rescue cradle, the air flow from the rotors would throw the boys into the water.

The Soviet officers rapidly made contact with a Polish coast guard detachment, which sent a launch.

The Polish seamen and the Soviet airmen worked together efficiently. Laishtsev accompanied the launch to the ice floe and "hovered" to one side until the lads were on board. When it was all over, the pilot dipped the helicopter to greet his brothers in arms, and set course for his airfield.

Days passed, then weeks. Robert Kowal and Krzysztof Lewandowski thought they would never see the men who had found them at sea.

Class leader Antonina Pietrzak took Robert to see the seamen. Once again they thanked them for their help and asked:

"And where can we find the Soviet airmen?"

"That's difficult, they serve a long way away from our city," Robert and his teacher were told.

People in Kolobrzeg recently started talking about this case again. There were two reasons for this: 18 March is the 37th anniversary of Kolobrzeg's liberation by Soviet and Polish units from the fascist occupiers, and on 13 March exercises involving three fraternal armies began in northwestern Poland. Activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society decided to take advantage of both these facts as best they could. They started preparing meetings with war veterans and servicemen of the Soviet Army, the Polish People's Army, and the GDR National People's Army. Then the idea came up of finding the airmen who saved Robert Kowal and Krzysztof Lewandowski. "They serve a long way from our city, but it is quite possible that the routes of the Druzhba-82 exercises have brought them to northern Poland," the war veterans reasoned. And they turned to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's correspondents for help.

We received our Polish comrades' request with unconcealed interest, but the task, frankly, was no easy one.

Eventually the names of officers M. Stremous, V. Statsenko, A. Laishtsev, V. Gavrilov and V. Solyanov and Pvt First Class V. Kudyrskiy appeared in our notebooks, followed by the names of Subcommander [komandor-polporuchik] Andrzej Golak and Capt Henryk Debiec, commander of the coastguard launch.

The leadership of the Druzhba-82 exercises and the Northern Group of Forces Command found it possible to permit the airmen to make the trip to Kolobrzeg. Of the many meetings held during "pauses" in the exercises, this was probably the most touching. Robert and Krzysztof hugged the airmen. "Thank you. We are alive and with you. But what could have happened...."

But let us return to Kolobrzeg, a former fascist stronghold on the Baltic which, according to the fuehrer's orders, was to be defended, like Krakow, to the last man and then blown up. War veterans and those who work selflessly in the Polish-Soviet Freindship Society gathered in the office of Boleslaw Chylak, first secretary of the city party committee. Mikolag Czarnecki, propaganda secretary of the city PZPR Committee, and Piotr Werejko, secretary of the city PZPR Committee, were present. Assisting the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society is among the urgent tasks and concerns for the leaders of the city party organization. That is why they were personally participating in the meeting with Soviet servicemen.

Soleslaw Chylak mentioned the feats accomplished by Soviet and Polish servicemen during the war years and the good deeds of Polish servicemen and members of the Northern Group of Forces. The frontline men's deeds and those of the young defenders of socialism's borders are rooted in the same soil. Its name is loyalty to the ideals of communism.

Then the party secretary took us to the site where a new monument to Soviet and Polish servicemen is being built.

"These are difficult times for us," Comrade Chylak said. "We have to account for every zloty. But we are not touching the money allocated for the new monument. Building it now will make it particularly precious to us, just as the fraternity of Poland and the USSR is precious."

Robert and Krzysztof were with us all this time. The baton of our people's fraternity and friendship will be handed over to them and their contemporaries. They will grow up and take on their shoulders the responsibility for Poland's destiny. And they will always remember their elders' teaching, that it is necessary to march toward the goal in an international formation; they will remember that they have reliable friends in the USSR. The lessons of the frontline men, their fathers' lessons, are not forgotten — their glorious deeds are being continued in a fitting manner.

...Planes flew over Kolobrzeg from time to time. The Druzhba-82 exercises went on. The soldiers of the socialist countries' armies were perfecting their military skills in order to reliably defend their peoples' peaceful labor.

POLISH VETERANS GROUP SUPPORTS JARUZELSKI ACT

LD250726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] PAP reports that the members of the Polish Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy have issued an appeal expressing complete and active support for the program submitted by Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. The introduction of martial law in the country, the document notes, saved the Polish state from collapse and forestalled a fratricidal civil war. The appeal says that conditions are being created in the country for the consolidation of joint actions by all patriotic forces in order to end the economic and social crisis in Poland and to return the Polish People's Republic to its proper place in Europe and the world. The appeal says that Poles will solve their own problems through their own efforts, with the moral and economic support of their friends, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

GROMYKO TO PAY SFRY 'OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT'

LD241816 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Mar, TASS — Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko will pay an official friendly visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia early in April on the invitation of the Federal Executive Council that was conveyed by the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec.

FURTHER MATERIAL ON VISIT BY CSSR'S CHNOUPEK

Comparison of Gromyko Speech

Comparison of the TASS Russian report on the speech by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister, at a 19 March luncheon in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak foreign minister, published in the 22 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, with the report carried in the 20 March Moscow PRAVDA, page 4, reveals the following variations:

Page F 1, paragraph five begins in PRAVDA: As was stated by Leonid Ilich, we are unilaterally declaring a moratorium on deployment....

Same page, paragraph seven, line two reads in PRAVDA: "In all other directions," Andrey Gromyko stressed....

Same page, paragraph eight reads in PRAVDA: ... not to deploy long-range, sea and land-based....

Page F 2, last line paragraph five through first line paragraph six, the PRAVDA version reads: This is how we approach all negotiations currently under way.

In this connection I will say a few words about the Madrid meeting. It would have been perfectly possible to achieve positive and substantial results at the stage of the meeting which has just ended. In the opinion....

Chnoupek Reply to Gromyko

PM241709 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Ma 82 p 4

[TASS report on 19 March Kremlin luncheon speeches: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted comprising Gromyko speech] The CSSR foreign minister spoke in reply.

I make no secret of my sincere joy, B. Chnoupek said, at being in your country precisely at this time, when the heroic Soviet people are marking the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union's formation, fulfilling the impressive tasks outlined by the 26th congress under their Communist Party's leadership.

For us in Czechoslovakia life is now passing under the sign of energetic efforts to fulfill the 16th CPCZ Congress decisions. Our country's political and economic potential is increasing constantly, but we do not forget the bottlenecks and problems we must combat.

The significance of our talks, the CSSR foreign minister went on, is also augmented by virtue of the fact that they are taking place at a time when the international situation — as L.I. Brezhnev put it the other day — is not only "complex and acute..." but "inspires alarm with regard to all the future development in international relations," which, through imperialism's fault, are not at a critical juncture.

Apart from the other fundamental aspects which arise from the very nature of our peace-loving Leninist foreign policy, Czechoslovakia, as a country in the very center of Europe and right on the border between socialism and capitalism, and one for which the proximity of the use of nuclear weapons would be measured not in minutes but in seconds, literally has a vital interest in nuclear disarmament. That is why we fully support the new Soviet proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the Soviet trade unions congress. The unilateral declaration of a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range arms in the European part of the USSR is no mere noble gesture! Like the other initiatives of paramount importance put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and also from the platform of our own 16th congress in Prague last year, this is a most honorable proposal worthy of imitation.

It is an indication of how a really just solution should be sought. Together with the other proposals on a mutual pledge not to begin a new round in the arms race, including the limitation of naval operations, we regard this proposal as a manifestation of the Soviet leadership's sincere desire for peace and its confidence that opportunities exist for the attainment of an agreement acceptable to both sides, as a powerful stimulus for reactivating blocked talks and also as a stimulus for dialogue on questions on which talks have not yet begun.

At the same time we fully support the stance of the Soviet Union, which believes that if the governments of the United States and the NATO allies nevertheless carried out their plan and deployed new missiles in Europe, this would constitute a real additional threat to the socialist countries from the United States, giving rise to the need to adopt retaliatory measures so as to place the other side, including the United States itself — its own territory — in an analogous position.

We will spare no effort to promote the implementation of these new initiatives and will make appropriate use of them in our own foreign policy activity.

Together with the fraternal socialist countries, we actively advocate that the stage of the Madrid meeting which has just ended should not be the last. On the contrary, we intend to make maximum use of this break, which has occurred through no fault of ours, to ensure that in the fall the meeting culminates in positive results, including the adoption of a decision on convening a conference on measures to strengthen confidence and security and promote disarmament in Europe. We resolutely condemn attempts by the United States and its NATO allies to make its resumption and continuation dependent on the situation in Poland.

At the same time we condemn all hostile acts organized by the American imperialists against the USSR and Poland. We resolutely oppose attempts by NATO countries to interfere crudely in Poland's internal affairs. Today we regard the struggle to consolidate socialism in Poland as the most urgent front of the class confrontation with imperialism. Our Polish friends can count fully on our international support and assistance.

Socialist Czechoslovakia will continue to watch firmly over peace, side by side with the fraternal Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. It will continue to support the just national liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The development of international affairs, B. Chnoupek went on, indicates quite clearly that in the fact of all possible intrigues by imperialism we must display tireless concern for further cementing the unity of the socialist community countries. As for relations between our two fraternal countries, day-to-day practice shows convincingly that the core of their close, all-around cooperation unprecedented in the history of our relations in terms of its scale and qualitative level, is the steady strengthening of collaboration between our communist parties and their Central Committees on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. In this connection, the CSSR foreign minister stressed, we regard the regular meetings between General Secretaries Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak as the decisive contribution to our present-day relations, which are developing successfully in accordance with the 1970 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES FRG POLICY ON BERLIN

PM240857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 82 p 5

[Viktor Kabanov "Commentator's Column": "Groundless Claims"]

[Text] West Berlin — Certain FRG circles are stepping up their illegal activity in and around West Berlin. Thus during his recent visit to Washington FRG Foreign Minister Genscher invited U.S. President Reagan to visit West Berlin. This caused legitimate indignation in the city's progressive circles. Both because Genscher has no right to invite guests here and because the city's democratic public, as the press reports, does not want to see in West Berlin the head of a state which is whipping up the arms race and which has launched extensive production of means of mass destruction.

FRG Federal President Carstens visited West Berlin twice last week, in particular to visit the Federal Administrative Court, which is located here illegally. Incidentally, the FRG President visited West Berlin about 20 times last year. And this is no accident. A few years ago Carstens called for the "full exploitation of the text of the agreement" on West Berlin and in this connection for "tenacious work to effect the transfer here of various FRG institutions."

It is quite obvious that this "interpretation" of the four-power agreement is very far from the truth. In fact it states ties between the Western sectors of Berlin and the FRG must be maintained and developed on the basis that these sectors are not an integral part of the FRG and will not be administered by it in the future. The agreement thereby does not make provision for establishing federal departments in West Berlin, but for restricting the FRG's activity in this city.

The execution of "official acts" by Bonn figures and politicians in West Berlin runs directly counter to the four-power agreement. This also applies to the persistent efforts to extend the competence of EEC organs to West Berlin without preliminary permission, to bind it to the Common Market and thereby to secure a change in its political and legal position. Such actions are only playing into the hands of those political forces which seek to poison the international atmosphere and revive the "cold war" spirit.

All attempts to test the "elasticity" of the four-power agreement are impermissible, since its main meaning is to make West Berlin a real element of peace and detente on the European continent.

PAPER COMMENTS ON BUCKLEY'S VISIT TO WEST EUROPE

LD241128 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Mar, TASS — "Yet another cowboy attack from overseas obviously was not crowned with success. Washington will hardly get laurels in this sphere in the future," writes the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. The newspaper comments on the results of the West European trip of U.S. Undersecretary of State James Buckley.

Washington is "extremely irritated by the 'gas-pipes' deal which was concluded between the Soviet Union and a number of Common Market states. The United States demands that the EEC countries should give up the contract for the sake of 'Atlantic solidarity', which implies implicit obedience of NATO junior partners to Uncle Sam," the newspaper points out.

But the West Europeans, writes SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, are by no means desirous to be stifled by such "Atlantic solidarity." The years that passed after the Helsinki Conference convincingly showed mutual benefit of all-round contacts between states with different socio-economic systems. Thus, in the FRG alone about 6,000 firms and concerns directly participate in "Ost trade". For a third of them, according to the West German journal OST-WEST COMMERZ, economic links with CEMA countries are of priority significance.

Naturally, the newspaper stresses, participation in "sanctions" which are being imposed by Washington, would bring huge losses, if not ruin, to many of these enterprises.

Judging by reports coming from West European capitals, the visitor from the overseas was accorded a cold reception in the old world. The tour of the U.S. Undersecretary of State James Buckley was an utter failure, it was a farce, the London SUNDAY TIMES noted. The American press was also compelled to admit the fact. Officials of West Germany, the New York TIMES stresses, made it clear that their government would not depart from the policy which is against business relations being used as a tool against socialist countries.

CYPRIOT PAPER CITED ON U.S. MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

PM250927 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Mar 82 p 4

[TASS dispatch: "Dangerous Activeness"]

[Text] Nicosia, 16 Mar -- The Cypriot public is following the increase in U.S. military activity on the island with alarm.

According to the newspapers, the Pentagon has transferred to Cyprus a considerable amount of equipment which at one time was hurriedly withdrawn from Iran. The weekly newspaper I DHIMOKRATIKI has carried an article which notes that the island is gradually being turned into a military base. The U.S. monitoring [radiotekhnicheskiy] stations which exist here are being modernized and new U.S. tracking stations targeted against socialist countries are being created and fitted out with modern equipment.

U.S. specialists and employees of the U.S. embassies in Ankara and Nicosia, I DHIMOKRATIKI writes, regularly visit the northern areas of the island occupied by Turkish troops where new military installations are currently being created. The newspaper notes that the Americans are paying considerable sums to the Turkish-Cypriot administration for permission to build military installations.

The Americans' actions on Cyprus, the paper points out, will result in further fueling tension in the region of the eastern Mediterranean and the Near East.

USSR, MALTESE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFER

PM250851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 18 March I.N. Zemskov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and D. Mintoff, Maltese deputy foreign minister, signed an agreement between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Malta on cooperation in the sphere of culture, education and science. On the same day a friendly conversation was held between I.N. Zemskov and D. Mintoff during which they discussed several questions of Soviet-Maltese bilateral relations and also topical international problems.

DANISH CP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO USSR

PM241155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] TASS -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark was in the Soviet Union 9-16 March at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation had a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee and had discussions at the USSR Gosplan, the AUCCTU, the Soviet Committee for the Defence of Peace, the NOVOSTI press agency and other organizations.

The Danish comrades visited Kiev, where they were received at the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and acquainted with party organizations' work at enterprises and in a scientific research establishment.

INA ON PLO SPOKESMAN'S MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

JN231511 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Mar (INA) -- PLO official spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar has declared that the PLO has adopted several measures to guarantee effective support for Arab citizens in the occupied territories in order to confront the new Zionist schemes.

In a press conference held in Moscow today, Abu Mayzar said the Zionist administration's implementation of the so-called Civilian Administration by force indicates the Zionists' intention to annex the West Bank and Gaza Strip without an official announcement. He added that the PLO has informed the Arab League, the Nonaligned Committee [as received], the Islamic Conference Organization, the Arab countries and all friendly states of the grave events taking place in the occupied Arab territories, pointing out that the occupation authorities have undertaken large-scale acts of murder and oppression in an attempt to confront the Palestinian Arab people's uprising with a new plot.

Abu Mayzar stressed that the Arab people in the occupied territories are living under special conditions and are facing a new savage aggression as part of Camp David. He added that the Zionist entity is using grave methods that are being blacked out by the Zionist propaganda machine. He also stressed that the Palestinian people in the occupied territories are determined to resist all forms of plots against their destiny.

Abu Mayzar called on the Arab countries to freeze their differences and mobilize all their potentials in order to confront the Israeli steps. He also appealed to the world public to raise their voice against the policy of annexation and expansion and against the continuation of the Zionist occupation. He also called on the world peoples to expose the plots of the so-called autonomy and Civilian Administration which are linked with Camp David.

BODY OF USSR'S SIDORENKO FLOWN TO MOSCOW

LD242022 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] The body of Aleksandr Sidorenko, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, was flown to Moscow aboard a special Soviet plane this afternoon escorted by an Algerian delegation headed by Moustapita Bokhari, secretary general of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research.

Sidorenko died yesterday, Tuesday 23 March, at the university hospital as a result of a severe traffic accident on Highway Number 6 at (Oum Grair) station between (Masfiyah) and Ain Sefra.

He was on his way from Tlemcen to Bechar to inspect installations of the national company for research and exploitation and research centers of the national authority for scientific research as part of the visit he was paying to Algeria at the head of an important delegation at the invitation of the minister of higher education and scientific research.

As soon as it learned of the sad accident, the Algerian Government rushed an air ambulance with a medical team to carry the injured to the Moustafa University Hospital and t.e May Military Hospital.

The body of Sidorenko was seen off at Boumediene International Airport by Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Abdelhak Rafik Berarhi, the secretary general of the Ministry of [Public] Health and the USSR ambassador in Algeria.

SOUTH AFRICAN 'INVASION' OF ANGOLA SCORED

LD202046 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] South African troops have carried out another invasion of the People's Republic of Angola. More from our commentator Leonid Levchenko:

South African troops invaded Angola from the territory of Namibia that they illegally occupy. The Pretoria authorities use Namibia for attacks not only on Angola but also on other independent African states that champion an end to the colonial racist order in Namibia and granting the Namibians the right to self-determination. At the moment 10,000 American, British and Portuguese mercenaries are massed in Namibia near the border with Angola awaiting orders to launch the next stage of the intervention against that country. Splinter Angola groupings have too found asylum granted to them by the South African racists. Members of these groupings join the bands that are dispatched to Angola. They are trained by United States CIA agents and by Beijing instructors.

The current aggressive actions by the South African regime against Angola have coincided with the beginning of a conference of five Western countries within the so-called contact group on Namibia. The West is trying to impose on Namibia a settlement plant that forsees the creation of a puppet regime there contrary to the demands of the United Nations to grant independence to the people of that country. This plan is rejected both by the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, which the United Nations recognizes as the sole representative of the Namibians, and by the independent African states that support SWAPO. They favor genuine independence to Namibia in keeping with the United Nations decisions that provide for withdrawal of the South African occupation troops and for free elections.

Repressions against opponents of racism in South Africa itself are also mounting. Twenty-two years ago, on 21 March 1960, racists opened fire on a peaceful demonstration of Africans in Sharpeville. There followed then massive brutalities in Soweto and attacks on neighboring frontline states in Africa. In memory of those events 22 years ago the United Nations has sponsored an international day of struggle against racial discrimination. The special United Nations committee against apartheid has announced the holding of a week of struggle against racism and under a decision of the United Nations General Assembly this year is a year of international mobilization in support of sanctions against South Africa.

SOVIET AFRO-ASIAN COMMITTEE CONDEMNS PRETORIA

LD162202 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Mar, TASS --"On behalf of millions of Soviet people Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee strongly condemns the Pretoria government's criminal actions against the South African patriots," the Soviet committee said in a statement following an explosion at the premises of the London mission of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa.

The statement recalled "a series of sanguinary crimes perpetuated by the Pretoria government in recent past." "The sabotage against the Mozambican capital of Maputo, the murder of the ANC representative in Salisbury Joe Gkabi, the provocations on the border with Botswana and the large-scale aggression against Angola -- this list of the apartheid regime's actions in the south of Africa is far from being complete. Now the South African secret police has extended its criminal activity to cover also Europe. The Pretoria rulers, frightened by the ANC's mounting prestige in West European countries, take steps, which are prompted by despair and the awareness that the apartheid regime has no future.

The terrorist act in London has become possible owing to the policy of connivance at and direct support for Pretoria, pursued by some circles in Great Britain and other NATO countries," the Soviet committee said. It called on "the United Nations to take effective measures in order to cut short such actions of the South African racists." "We urge the world public to come out even more decisively in support of the just liberation struggle waged by the people of South Africa led by the ANC and express our firm conviction that the acts of terror will not be able to end the striving of the people of South Africa to freedom and independence," the statement emphasises.

RSA ACCUSED OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE

LD250436 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1800 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] The Pretorian racist regime is carrying out a policy of genocide. It is using toxic agents against the African population of its country. Fresh facts became known the other day to news agencies in Nairobi. In particular, it has become known that on orders of the racist authorities sources of drinking water in the African townships as well as in Bantustans are being poisoned. At the same time the Pretorian rulers are urgently developing methods of waging bacteriological and chemical warfare against the Africans. Commenting on this, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA indicates that according to available information experts from the United States are taking part in this criminal racist program operating under the guise of medical researchers. This has also occurred in other countries. Now let us take as an example the exposure which was made public of an American secret center in the Pakistani city of Lahore. Its American staff was conducting research allegedly needed for fighting malaria. However, actually bacteriological weapons were developed there. The American experts who were deported from the country were breeding mosquitoes carrying the most dangerous diseases and were studying their destructive properties on the local population.

Apparently this time the African people are encountering the very same sort of researchers. The Americans have arrived in Pretoria to assist the racists in reducing the nonwhite population to prevent, as they declared in the South African racial affairs bureau circles coordinating the racist genocide program, to prevent a nonwhite government from coming to power in South Africa. [as heard]

As for the United States, bearing in mind its expanding ties with the apartheid regime and the latest reports about the American so-called experts' collaboration with the racists in the field of chemical and biological warfare, one can assume that a part of the chemical arsenal accumulated by the Americans has already been handed over or can be handed over to Pretoria at any time. And this arsenal is indeed huge. According to estimates of specialists it constitutes 150,000 tons of ammunition filled with toxic agents and stored not only in United States dumps but also at American war bases abroad. In any case the PTI news agency reports leave no doubt that the racists are already launching a chemical and bacteriological war against the peoples of the African south.

Meanwhile, the threat connected with Pretoria's obtaining of chemical weapons goes far beyond the framework of South Africa itself. The Pretoria racist regime continues occupying Namibia and suppressing with fire and sword the struggle of this country's people for their freedom. The racists are conducting an armed aggression against Angola and are threatening incursions in other countries, members of the Organization of African Unity. There can be no guarantee that the unbridled Pretorian authorities, backed by their imperialist patrons, will not risk using chemical weapons here as well, weapons that were received from the United States, and the situation in the African south demands the most resolute curbing of chemical weapons apologists, both in the United States and in the apartheid state. Their barbarous plans must be curbed through the most energetic action.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TANZANIA

PM250931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I. P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from Tanzania 20 March. It had been to Tanzania on an official visit at the invitation of the National Assembly.

PRAVDA REPORTS AMBASSADOR TO GUINEA REPLACED

AU101411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 82 p 6

[Unattributed "Chronicle" report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Vladimir Sergeyevich Kitayev USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Viktor Ivanovich Minin of his duties as USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea in connection with his reassignment.

MOSCOW LINKS CIA TO COUP IN GUATEMALA

PY250207 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] It has been conclusively demonstrated that the 7 March election in Guatemala was a farce (?because) it is well-known that ultrarightist military officers had been planning to launch a coup in coordination with Washington agents.

Yesterday morning heavily armed troops carrying artillery pieces surrounded the presidential palace and the air force took over the La Aurora International Airport control tower. The coup plotters, who held commanding posts in the government of Romeo Lucas Garcia, will retain their posts and several of them were promoted after the coup.

General Lucas Garcia surrendered yesterday afternoon and Gen (ret) Efrain Rios Montt assumed the leadership of the so-called representative government junta. After assuming the post, Rios Montt told the press that he will rule through decrees and announced the dissolution of congress and the abolition of the Constitution. He added that the junta he presides over is made up of Gen Horacio Maldonado and Col Francisco Gordillo.

A clear indication of how things are done in that country is that even though no official information was given about the fate of president-elect Gen Anibal Guevara, the U.S. State Department hastily stated that Guevara was safe and sound.

The procedure used in the Guatemalan putsch is on the whole so similar to that used in Chile that no one can deny that it was the CIA which fathered it. It wasn't by coincidence that the State Department appointed a special task force to follow developments in Guatemala.

ZHUKOV ON U.S. 'BRIGANDAGE' IN LATIN AMERICA

LD191104 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 19 Mar 82

["A Doctrine of Brigandage" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 March, TASS -- Washington has taken truly extraordinary efforts to justify somehow the new ventures being prepared against "refractory" Latin Americans, PRAVDA's commentator Yuriy Zhukov writes in the newspaper today. Official spokesmen for the administration state that the Salvadorean problem is of global, and not only local, importance and that Cuba is a new important element of this problem because it is Cuba that has brought together (?) the left parties in El Salvador. They allege that the Soviet Union is also involved in this.

The commentator recalls that Reagan ordered the Pentagon to prepare new plans in the event of emergency, providing for military actions against Cuba under unspecified circumstances.

All this is nothing new, of course, Yuriy Zhukov stresses. It is well known that special services of the USA have been engaged for years in subversion against Poland, the Soviet Union and other socialist -- and not only socialist -- countries. What is new, however, is the fact that this doctrine of brigandage is now advocated not by some irresponsible personality but by an official representative of the government. What is this -- blackmail? An attempt to frighten somebody? Futile attempts! Soviet people and people of other socialist countries have good nerves and remain firm in the face of provocations.

'SUBVERSIVE' U.S. ACTIVITY IN NICARAGUA CITED

Nicaraguan Fate Planned

PM220831 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "CIA Shadow Over Nicaragua"]

[Text] Washington -- This is what happened at a regular Reagan press conference on 18 February. The President was asked: Is the United States planning secret subversive operations against Nicaragua? Reagan preferred not to answer. He, of course, had not the slightest wish to lift the curtain even halfway on his "cloak and dagger" department's activity in Central America.

It has just recently become clear that the President had substantial grounds for acting like that since it was on the very eve of the above-mentioned press conference that he had given the official "go-ahead" to the CIA's subversive plans aimed against Nicaragua.

A small but necessary clarification should be made here: After the scandalous disclosures of CIA activity which occurred in the seventies, so-called national security statute was adopted according to which the allocation of funds for secret subversive operations by the CIA could not be sanctioned "unless the President considers that each operation of this kind is important for U.S. national security."

According to a report published in the Washington POST on 10 March by reporters Patrick Tyler and Bob Woodward, President Reagan "blessed" with his authority a plan drawn up within the CIA for subversive actions against Nicaragua. Thus, it is no longer a question of "amateur activities" by American James Bonds but official Washington policy.

The details of the plan to destabilize Nicaragua were first expounded to President Reagan by CIA Director William Casey at a National Security Council session as long ago as 16 November last year. This plan was supported by Secretary of State Haig and Defense Secretary Weinberger. The plan envisaged "supporting and conducting political and paramilitary operations" against Nicaragua and "similar set-ups throughout Central America," that is, wherever the peoples are overthrowing or have overthrown dictatorial regimes. It is indicative that even in the top-secret document the authors of the criminal plan resorted to hypocrisy. "Justifying" their project, they asserted, for example, that it was dictated by...humanitarianism and concern for human lives! The cynicism of Washington's "humanitarians" and "civilizers" is truly boundless.

The plan's authors also stressed its other "positive" side — its cheapness. They wanted "only" $19 million to set up a subversive paramilitary commando unit of "500 Latin Americans" to operate from bases on the Nicaraguan-Honduran border. The unit's task is to destroy power stations, bridges and other similar "targets" to create economic chaos in Nicaragua. The "500 Latin Americans" are just a beginning — a taster, as it were. "In an emergency" the CIA plan envisages setting up another unit numbering 1,000 men (some mercenary subunits are already undergoing general military and specialized training on U.S. territory).

The CIA plan to destabilize Nicaragua's lawful government is by no means restricted to subversive acts in the economic sphere alone. It also envisages creating and supporting an "opposition front" which, it emerges from further clarifications, will not be simply a political formation. The National Security Council protocols read as follows on this score: "Support for an opposition front by setting up and training action groups for gathering intelligence data and participation in paramilitary and political operations in Nicaragua and elsewhere."

It should be stressed that although the CIA plan envisages using "non-Americans," that is, people who are not U.S. citizens, it nevertheless "allows" the conducting of subversive acts "with the participation of U.S. personnel."

Of course, the CIA plan to destabilize Nicaragua does not exist in a vacuum. According to official admissions, it is "part of a broad program by means of which the administration hopes to achieve long-term stability in Central America."

What kind of stability is it, especially long-term stability, which has to be achieved by blowing up bridges and power stations, creating, arming and training gangs of mercenaries, infringing the inviolability of borders and overthrowing lawful governments? But what is the point of moralizing when it is a question of the CIA's vile deeds?

Familiarization with the recently published CIA plan provides evidence of its "lack of originality." In its main outlines and even in some details it repeats another creation by the U.S. "cloak and dagger" department -- the plan to destabilize the Salvador Allende government in Chile. The world is well aware of what the implementation of these plans produced. The Chilean people's tragedy, which has lasted for several years now, makes the hearts of all honest people shudder with horror and anger. A country of freedom has become a country of torture chambers placed at the mercy of fascist butchers clothed in the uniforms of generals and admirals. Washington is now preparing a similar fate for the Nicaraguan people.

It is not just a carbon copy of the plan of subversive operations. Its "apology" for a "justification" has also been copied word for word: namely, the "Soviet threat," the "Cuban threat" and other collections of false propaganda cliches with which U.S. imperialism is trying to justify its policing activities in suppressing the Latin American peoples' national liberation movement.

Reporters Taylor and Woodward write of complaints by "high-ranking" U.S. administration "officials" that intelligence activity in Central America was "underrated" during the Nixon, Ford and Carter presidencies. Only the simple-minded would believe that! You only have to take the tragic example of Chile. Some "underrating" that was! It is another matter that neither the Nixon, Ford or Carter administrations managed to extinguish the torch of freedom in Latin America or trample on it with the jackboots of mercenaries and traitors trained by the CIA and paid by the U.S. Treasury.

Now the Reagan administration is trying the same thing. But whereas the previous White House incumbents could formally blame their alleged excessively zealous "cloak and dagger" brigade, operating on its own initiative and at its own risk, the head of the present administration does not even have that kind of loophole. As the press revelations convincingly attest, the CIA plans to destabilize Nicaragua, Cuba and other Latin American countries are adopted and approved at the highest level in the White House. Thus after the above-mentioned plan was presented in general outline by William Casey to the National Security Council on 16 November last year it was passed on for examination by the National Security Planning Group, a National Security Council subcommitte, and emerged from there in the form of a "presidential draft." This draft has now been formally approved by President Reagan.

The Taylor and Woodward item in the Washington POST undoubtedly merits attention. But if you probe it more deeply, it is not as sensational as it may seem at first glance. The subversive activity of the CIA, and not just the CIA but the whole U.S. imperialist machine, against Nicaragua and other countries of the Latin American region has long been an open secret. It was not for nothing that the Washington reporters' revelations occurred against a backdrop of unprecedented naval maneuvers by the NATO countries in the Caribbean timed to coincide with the "elections" in El Salvador. It is not for nothing that a U.S. Navy destroyer is engaging in espionage activity in the Gulf of Fonseca. It is not for nothing that talks are being held between Washington and the Honduran junta on the use by U.S. armed forces of Honduran military bases "in an emergency." It is not for nothing that in the last month alone 10 U.S. Hercules transport aircraft landed in the Honduran capital and delivered arms and other equipment there. Yes, the plan written about by Taylor and Woodward is just one of U.S. imperialism's plans aimed at stifling the Latin American national liberation movement. While it was being approved, other no less dangerous or treacherous plans were and are being implemented. Let us just recall the subversive acts at a Nicaraguan cement plant and an oil refinery or the recent explosion at Managua's Sandino International Airport.

The CIA is relying on several counterrevolutionary groups in its subversive activity against Nicaragua. The most active of those groups is the so-called "15 September legion." It consists of the dictator Somoza's military remnants -- subunits of his national guard who fled to Honduras in 1979. A second group consists of traitors to the revolution impudently calling themselves the "Nicaraguan Democratic Union."

Finally, the CIA is conducting active subversion among the Indian tribes inhabiting the regions of Nicaragua bordering Honduras.

The legionnaires also enjoy the support of the Guatemalan regime. They are committing subversive acts and raids against Nicaragua from the Honduran departments of Choluteca, Olancho and El Paraiso. It is reported that U.S. military units are now engaged with Honduran armed forces in two operations directly in support of anti-Nicaraguan actions.

...The very day that the Washington POST printed the Taylor and Woodward item, in a U.S. State Department building not far from the newspaper's editorial office, a "deputy duo" -- Adm Robert Inman, deputy director of the CIA, and John Hughes, deputy chief of the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency -- were addressing reporters. This was no coincidence. The U.S. intelligence services had apparently decided that attack was the best form of defense. In an attempt to shift their own blame elsewhere, the "deputy duo" "transformed" Nicaragua's territory carefully, although in vain, from an object of subversive activity by the United States into... a "training ground for the Soviet Union." With this aim, the "results of revealing aerial photographs" were shown on a gigantic screen set up in the State Department auditorium. Robert Inman spoke enthusiastically, the emphasis on fervor. John Hughes was deliberately restrained, giving an objective performance. But neither one nor the other nor even the State Department's wide screen could mask the subversive aims of Washington's policy toward Nicaragua, Cuba, El Salvador and the entire Latin American region because, screens aside there is still life and reality in which the peoples are not passive spectators but active participants. You can no longer fool them with heart-rending cries of "stop thief." Times have changed now.

U.S.-Financed Counterrevolution

LD111532 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] New York, 11 Mar TASS -- Ever new facts bearing evidence to the crude interference of the United States in Nicaragua's internal affairs and subversive activities of the U.S. intelligence services in that country are becoming known. According to a report in the newspaper New York TIMES, already last year the Reagan administration appropriated millions of dollars from its budget to finance the counter-revolutionary activity of individuals and organizations in Nicaragua coming out against the legitimate Government of National Reconstruction. Quoting official sources in Washington, the newspaper writes that the decision on clandestine operations, which were to be carried out by the CIA, was taken by the President and his aides in November when the administration examined various versions of a secret programme aimed at destabilising the situation in Nicaragua and liquidating the socio-economic gains of the Sandinist revolution.

The financing of internal counter-revolution in Nicaragua is only a part of Washington's efforts aimed at overthrowing the Sandinist government and reversing that Central American state to the sinister times of the Somoza dictatorship. As the press has already reported, the United States is preparing armed provocations against Nicaragua.

Reporting on the details of these plans of the U.S. administration, the American ABC television company stresses in particular that to implement its acts of terrorism and sabotage on Nicaragua's territory the CIA is planning to use small mobile squads with a strength of up to 12 men each. They are manned by Americans from among the "Green Berets" -- cut-throats of special troops notorious for their massacre of the peaceful population during the war in Southeast Asia. Simultaneously taking part in the CIA's operations on Nicaragua's territory will be squads of commandos, which will include mercenaries from some Latin American states "friendly to the USA", Cuban counter-revolutionaries and Somoza relics. These bandits are already under training on the territory of the United States and a number of Latin American countries.

U.S. Plans for Attack

PM240901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Aggression in Preparation Against Nicaragua"]

[Text] Caracas, 17 Mar -- Venezuela's Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) has exposed plans for U.S. aggression against Nicaragua with the participation of Somozan counterrevolutionaries, as well as a number of Latin American countries.

Parliamentary Deputy E. Perez Marcano, secretary general of the MIR, stated that his organization has reliable evidence of the preparation of such an armed incursion. He noted that the incursion is to be launched from the territory of the eastern Honduran Department of Gracias a Dios and from Miami (United States).

These plans also make provision for a decoy operation from other regions of Honduras. Somozans trained in U.S. military camps will, it is proposed, be brought in on U.S. warships and landed in the regions of the ports of Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas on the east coast of Nicaragua.

The preparation for armed aggression in Nicaragua, the MIR statement stresses, is an integral part of American imperialism's general strategy in Central America and the Caribbean, which is aimed at eliminating democratic governments and suppressing national liberation movements in the region.

U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN EL SALVADOR REVIEWED

FMLN Representative

LD232154 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Vienna, 23 Mar, TASS -- There exists a real threat of Washington's military interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador. If this happens, there will be a serious danger not only for El Salvador and Latin American countries but also for the whole world, representative of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], Francisco Herrera said at a press conference here today. He said that at present a contingent of forces prepared to launch an aggression against the Salvadoran people any time had been stationed in the Panama Canal Zone. Units of soldiers of the junta are trained in anti-guerrilla operations under the guidance of U.S. advisers. Plans of turning the territory of Honduras into a bridgehead for the intervention against El Salvador are being worked out.

The United States intends to give to the anti-people's military junta aid to a sum of no less than 800 million dollars in 1982, Francisco Herrera said. Besides that, a sort of "Marshall Plan" has been drawn up for those countries of Central America and the Caribbean where dictatorial regimes are in power. This "economic aid" is an economic base for further military backing to these regimes.

Francisco Herrera refuted rumors spread in the West that Salvadoran patriots get military backing from the USSR, Nicaragua and Cuba. Some time ago some U.S. senators asked President Reagan to provide concrete proofs. But they received no answer, for such proofs do not exist, Francisco Herrera said. The main "arsenal" of the insurgents are the tropheys taken from soldiers of the junta. A part of armaments is acquired illegally.

The representative of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front pointed out that the "elections" which the junta plans to hold in El Salvador on March 28 will be a crude farce.

The Duarte regime is not interested in the world public learning about the situation in which the elections will be held. This is seen, for instance, from the fact that several Netherlands journalists were killed by soldiers of the regime. Salvadoran journalists, too, are subjected to terror. More than 30 of them died in the junta's prisons. Many of them are subjected to persecution and are unable to engage in journalism.

Francisco Herrera said that Salvadoran patriots declare for talks with the aim of peaceful settlement of the country's problems. As a condition for talks, they demand that the ruling regime should give up U.S. military aid, stop terror and establish a strict control over right-wing militarized units operating against the insurgents in the alliance with national guards. We want such talks which would open a new stage in the life of our country, would lead to the creation in it of a democratic regime meeting the interests of the people, Francisco Herrera stressed.

'Obvious' U.S. Intervention

PY112017 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] U.S. military interference in El Slavador is obvious. Although Pentagon officers try to go unnoticed by wearing civilian clothes, the situation remains the same -- they are part of an interventionist force.

In pictures shown on television they are seen carrying M-16 rifles; they are the ones who throw napalm from airplanes on Salvadoran villages and who shoot at people and [word indistinct]. Nevertheless, the masquerade of the interventionist force is mandatory, since Reagan is trying to deceive U.S. citizens and others throughout the world. Therefore, this is done in a coarse manner by resorting to all sorts of lies.

The story of the M-16 rifles found in the hands of the Pentagon's professional killers is worth mentioning. By resorting to lies U.S. officials tried to deny that this was demonstrated by a CNN videotape. For example, the White House spokesman said that these people were harmless consultants for building bridges. However, this story immediately fell through since the camera took shots of a group of [word indistinct] and a distinguished soldier like Lt Col Harry Millander. Therefore, the U.S. Government had to take people like him out of El Salvador to avoid a scandal over such a trick.

Nevertheless, other U.S. soldiers with Vietnam experience continue to be in El Salvador making it into a country of [word indistinct]. There are no other lies with which the U.S. Government could surprise the world. There is no crime that Washington has not justified as being a threat to the security of the United States. Once again the Pentagon and the CIA are drafting plans to carry out military operations in Central America and the Caribbean to destabilize the Nicaraguan and Cuban Governments and to safeguard Duarte's puppet regime. Moreover, it was learned that there are communiques which state that the United States is planning to invest $800 million in El Salvador in the next 18 months. Each of these dollars will be used to purchase bullets and to napalm, assassinate and kill the men, women and children of this country in agony. Furthermore, the Pentagon's advisers who make up 1/10 of the junta's army officers, must also be supported with these dollars.

It is very likely that every subsequent U.S. administration will continue alleging that these advisers are builders or even farmers. It is even likely that they will allege that the M-16 rifle is an umbrella or walking stick. No one should be surprised if suddenly either Reagan or Haig say that napalm is fertilizer and that the destruction of villages and the killing of their inhabitants is part of an agrarian reform system. The cynicism of the U.S. armed forces, who are carrying out an armed intervention in El Salvador, has no limit.

U.S. ROLE IN L. AMERICA SEEN AS 'RECKLESS'

LD111848 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Washington continues to threaten Cuba and Nicaragua. At the same time, the United States administration is increasing military aid to the Salvadoran junta, which is trying in vain to suppress the patriotic freedom-loving forces in that Central American state. United States diplomacy is making every attempt to give a global character to the regional problems of the Caribbean and Central America.

This can only further complicate the international situation. The United States has managed to involve its NATO allies in the big naval exercise in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico, Safe Pass 82. The war games are obviously a provocation and are directed against Cuba and Nicaragua.

Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Thomas Enders has left for a tour of Latin American countries to prepare collective actions against El Salvador by the United States and its allies on that continent. According to the New York TIMES, the Reagan administration has started a broad propaganda campaign to convince the Congress, press and public that there is substance to its claim that the military build-up by Nicaragua, assisted by Cuba and the Soviet Union, constitutes a threat to the United States' vital interests. In other words, the purpose of the campaign is to prepare the ground for direct actions by the United States in Central America and the Caribbean. The campaign began with a news conference at the State Department which was attended by CIA representatives. The United States' special services came out with fabrications alleging that Nicaragua has a bigger army than all Central American countries taken together, that this constitutes a threat to the United States and that it is through Nicaragua that the Soviet Union and Cuba supply the insurgents in El Salvador with arms. Other lies were spread, too.

The United States administration follows a provocative policy in the region, a policy aimed at solving problems by military means. The Soviet Union regards United States interference in the affairs of El Salvador as reckless and very dangerous to peace. President Brezhnev stressed this in a recent speech in Moscow. He expressed the firm belief that in that region, too, the way to peace and security is not the imposition of one country's will on others but respect for the right of each people to shape their life as they wish. This objective is served by the constructive peace-minded proposals of Nicaragua and by some of the ideas put forward by the Mexican president. As President Brezhnev pointed out, the Soviet Union can appreciate that the leaders of Cuba and Nicaragua saw these ideas the desire for less tension in Central America. Such developments would benefit world peace, too, and the Soviet Union is all for them.

SOVIET PRESS ON U.S. 'NEW CARIBBEAN POLICY'

PM240945 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Mar 82 p 3

[V. Lapskiy military-political review: "A Bloody Stick and a Meager 'Carrot'"]

[Text] Present-day Central America is comparable with an erupting volcano. Popular anger, which has built up over the decades, has burst to the surface. Its force topples or shakes tyrannical regimes. It shattered the Somoza regime in Nicaragua; fierce fighting is in progress in El Salvador and Guatemala; the atmosphere in Honduras is becoming white hot.

An uneasy situation has taken shape in the Caribbean. The United States is trying to blockade Cuba, is blackmailing Nicaragua and is threatening to land Marines on Grenada. Its warships are circling off the shores of one island country or another.

The positions of U.S. monopolies and the Pentagon have come under threat here in Central America and the Caribbean. In order to hang onto them Washington has formulated a "new Caribbean policy" — a whole series of programs of a political, economic and military character. In essence they amount to maintaining antipopular regimes and using their hands to stifle the national liberation movement, isolate the progressive, independent countries and bring them to their knees.

Toward the end of February U.S. President R. Reagan spoke at the Washington headquarters of the OAS. Intimidating the Latin American diplomats by saying that "new Cubas may arise on the ruins of today's conflicts," he set out the U.S. "aid" program, christened a "mini-Marshall Plan," to the Central American and Caribbean countries.

International observers have called the program proclaimed by R. Reagan a new variation of the "carrot and stick" policy. Its aims were clear from the very outset: In exchange for dollars, to draw the region's countries more deeply into the orbit of Washington's hegmonist course, to establish economic, political and military supremacy over them and and to isolate Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada.

It is no coincidence that the United States is also cobbling together a military bloc here in tandem with the "economic program." It seems that a military alliance of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras may be the first step toward it. Washington is also expressing interest in cobbling together a military bloc of the small island countries in the eastern Caribbean.

At present, the United States is generously endowing its allies in the region with weapons, combat hardware and ammunition and is strengthening its network of military bases there. It is sufficient to recall the Pentagon's "hornet's nests" in the Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, on Vieques Island and at Guantanamo. It is now well known that the Pentagon has requested $21 million in fiscal 1983 to modernize existing or build new airbases in Honduras and on the Colombian island of San Andres in the western Caribbean, and other installations of major strategic significance. Analyzing Washington's "new Caribbean policy," the Guyanese newspaper (SANDER) writes that "the impression is being formed that the United States is hoping to create in the region a distinctive Caribbean model of the NATO bloc which would defend the multinational monopolies."

There is one aspect of the "mini-Marshal Plan" to which official Washington would not like to draw public attention. This is that the lion's share of future U.S. aid will go to the antipopular regime in El Salvador. The New York TIMES writes that "...the whole U.S. program of aid to the Caribbean is being used to conceal one of its more dubious compoents -- a considerable increase in military aid to El Salvador." In the words of T. Enders, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs, "the decisive battle for Central America is breaking out" in that country. Enders is by no means new to politics. In the sixties he was deputy head of the U.S. Mission in Phnom Penh and did not tire of repeating that "the decisive battle for the freedom of Asia is breaking out in Vietnam" Now, he clearly sees definite parallels between El Salvador and the Southeast Asia of the sixties but hopes that the outcome "in the banana republic" will be different. Enders cannot be accused of a lack of optimism. However, there are few who share that optimism in America, not to mention in other countries.

No one has any doubt now that, relying on its own forces, the Salvadoran junta cannot win the war against the insurgent people. The junta's army is not large enough, the number of deserters is constantly growing and there is a shortage of officers (many rifle companies numbering 120 men have only 1 officer). Without American assistance the junta would not hold out even a few months.

The United States is sending El Salvador huge consignments of weapons, ammunition and combat hardware. The junta has received a consignment of A-37 warplanes which immediately joined in punitive operations (observers believe they were piloted by Americans since the Salvadoran junta has no pilots who have flown aircraft of this type). Dozens of American "advisers" are coming here and are taking a direct part in combat actions. Some 1,500 Salvadoran officers and men are undergoing special training at U.S. centers in Fort Benning and Fort Bragg. U.S. Secretary of State Haig has let it be known that the administration does not rule out direct military intervention in El Salvador.

Guatemala has also been enveloped in the flames of a guerrilla war — there is fighting under way on over half its territory. Punitive squads there are as violent as those in El Salvador -- civilians are being annihilated by the hundreds and thousands.

Washington, of course, is well aware that the international public sees the dictatorial regimes that it maintians as bloody and anti-popular. Such, for example, are the directorships in Guatemala, El Salvador or Haiti. American politicians would like very much to "improve" them. This is the aim being served by the so-called "elections" being held in some countries of the region — such as El Salvador and Guatemala. They are expected to replace one set of American puppets in government with another. However, the peoples of those countries are voting not with ballot papers but with guns.

The U.S. administration is falsely accusing Cuba and Nicaragua, and sometimes even the Soviet Union, of inflaming the guerrilla war in Central America. Now and again the U.S. press carries reports inspired by the White House that large groups of Cuban soldiers are being transferred to El Salvador, that Nicaragua is directing the Salvadoran guerrillas "by means of powerful transmitters," that the rebels are receiving Cuban arms "by the ton" and so forth.

All these accusations are groundless. Recently, for example, a group of correspondents representing leading U.S. publications and agencies toured Salvadoran guerrilla camps and saw for themselves that they were armed with U.S. automatic rifles and Israeli Uzi submachineguns. The weapons were bought "on the open market" or captured from punitive squads.

Why did Washington need the anti-Cuban and anti-Nicaraguan slander? First, to accuse others of interference and expand its own interference in Central American affairs. Second, to step up the anti-Cuban and anti-Nicaraguan campaign.

Washington's psychological pressure on Cuba and Nicaragua intensifies from day to day. Large-scale NATO maneuvers code-named "Safe Pass-82" are now being conducted in the Gulf of Mexico not far from Cuba's northwestern coast with the participation of 30 ships from 6 countries, and 80 warplanes. It can be seen that the United States would also like very much to include its North Atlantic bloc allies in its policy of blackmail and threats.

As has been reported, "commando" detachments are being formed on U.S. and Honduran territory from the remnants of Cuban and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Recently, the U.S. press announced another piece of news: President Reagan has approved a plan for secret (CIA) intelligence and subversive operations against Nicaragua.

The United States almost regards flagrant pressure and interference in other people's affairs as its natural right. It by no means wants to shed its imperialist notions that the Caribbean is its own inland lake or that it can violate international law with immunity. In present U.S. policy "strong-arm methods" have triumphed totally over diplomacy. Washington is constantly threatening to land expeditionary corps in one Caribbean country or other. Deafened by its own threats toward its southern neighbors, the U.S. administration does not want to heed the advice of certain European allies who are appealing for restraint. It is ignoring the Nicaraguan Government's peace-loving constructive proposals and has also reacted extremely coolly to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's initiative for settling the crisis situation in Central America by means of talks.

The liberation struggle is flaring up on an increasingly wide scale in the Central American region. The United States and its local allies are trying to extinguish this struggle and to prevent the peoples living there from becoming masters of their own fate. This criminal course is provoking condemnation throughout the world. "We resolutely condemn the threats against Cuba and Nicaragua which continue to come from Washington," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated at a dinner in honor of Finnish President M. Koivisto. "We consider U.S. interference in El Salvador's affairs on the side of the bloody dictatorship of the military junta which is trying to suppress that country's patriotic and freedom-loving forces to be reckless and extremely dangerous for the cause of peace."

CASTRO, SHIBAYEV SPEAK AT HAVANA TU MEETING

PM091111 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 February publishes on page 4 a 5,300-word TASS report entitled "10th World Trade Union Congress" on the 11 February proceedings at the congress in Havana. After giving accounts of the speeches delivered by Fidel Castro and WFTU Acting General Secretary I. Zakaria, the report concludes with a 1,100-word account of the speech delivered by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev. In his speech the Soviet trade union leader touched on the need to remove the threat of war, the need for international trade union solidarity with anti-imperialist and national liberation movements and the need for proletarian internationalism among working people in all countries. The report then continues as follows:

"The head of the Soviet delegation went on to point out: Realizing that the socialist community countries are the chief constituent force of the world revolutionary process, imperialist circles are trying to weaken them and discredit the very idea of socialism. The events in Poland have recently become the object of a slander campaign. Forces of international reaction are unceremoniously interfering in its internal affairs and using economic sanction.

"The use of economic sanctions against socialist countries is not a new method. History has repeatedly confirmed that this method has no success and merely emphasizes the true inhuman nature of imperialism. As the materials published by Polish comrades testify, those forces which previously supported the extremists who used a 'trade union' cover to liquidate the historic gains of the Polish working class are today trying to prevent the stabilization of the country's economy and the creation of normal conditions for people's life and work. The resolution of Poland's problems is a matter for the Poles themselves. Poland's working people are not alone in these efforts. The support of the socialist community countries, the international working class and all progressive forces is on their side."

Shibayev went on to describe the role of trade unions in the Soviet Union itself and concluded by voicing his hope that the congress will still further strengthen the world trade union movement.

SOLIDARITY WITH CENTRAL AMERICAN PEOPLES URGED

PY242306 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 22 Mar 82

[By Vladimir Korotkov]

[Text] International public opinion is seriously worried about events in Central America. The United States is purposefully raising tension in the region. The U.S. press openly reports that President Ronald Reagan has approved a plan for armed intervention in Nicaragua and Cuba. Speaking in Managua, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel L'Escoto said that the U.S. armed intervention in his country's affairs can be launched at any time. In view of these facts, the Nicaraguan Government requested that the UN Security Council meet at once. Cuba supported the Nicaraguan request. Cuban leader Fidel Castro, president of the Nonaligned Countries Movement, called upon the movement's member countries to support Nicaragua in the UN Security Council. The fact can also be noted that the Department of State has published another fabrication, namely, the so-called report on the support of the leftist liberation movement of El Salvador by Cuba and Nicaragua.

The Washington POST writes that the U.S. Government does not present any evidence to support its assertions. It is therefore clear that these provocative fabrications are intended to divert the world's attention from events in El Salvador and from the armed invasion of Nicaragua being prepared in Washington. Political observers recall that, just prior to its intervention in Vietnam, the U.S. Government had resorted to the publishing of false evidence which had been contribed by the CIA about foreign intervention in South Vietnamese affairs. The irresponsibly aggressive plans of the U.S. Government can have far-reaching consequences.

That was in fact the reason why the World Peace Council exhorted all peace-loving people, governments, political parties, regional and international organizations, and all people of good will to express their solidarity with the peoples of Central America. This appeal was supported by the International Public Opinion Congress which closed yesterday in the German city of Munster and which was held to support the liberation struggle of the Central American peoples.

Prominent statesmen and politicians of many countries participated in this congress which unanimously approved a resolution demanding U.S. Government circles to cease supporting Central American dictatorial regimes and threatening Nicaragua and Cuba.

Demonstrations and meetings are being held in several countries to express solidarity with the peoples of El Salvador, Nicaragua, Cuba and Grenada.

SOVIET-BRAZILIAN BALANCE OF TRADE EXAMINED

PY182347 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Not long ago the daily O COMERCIO published an article on the development of Soviet-Brazilian trade. The article, in particular, mentioned that the long-term agreement for the mutual supply of goods signed in July 1981 is not being fulfilled satisfactorily and that the Soviet Union is mainly to blame for this.

We have asked Nikolay Zinovyev, chief of the Administration for Trade with American Countries of the USSR's Ministry of Foreign Trade, if this is true. This is what he had to say:

In making such a statement the author of the article is obviously not well informed on the state of Soviet-Brazilian trade exchange. As is known, this agreement provides for the Soviet Union to annually supply Brazil with 250,000 tons of calcium chloride, 100,000 tons of ammonia, 2,000 tons of nickle and from 3,000 to 5,000 tons of aluminum, all worth approximately $80 million. It also provides for Brazil to supply the Soviet Union annually with 500,000 tons of soybeans, 400,000 tons of soybean meal, 10,000 tons of cocoa beans, 10,000 tons of cocoa powder and 40,000 tons of vegetable oil, all amounting to approximately $400 million.

Due to the aforementioned agreement, at the beginning of 1982 the Soviet Union already acquired from Brazil 60,000 tons of soybean meal, 112,000 tons of vegetable oil, and 8,000 tons of cocoa powder worth a total of approximately $230 million.

Please forgive me for mentioning so many numbers, but they show that the Soviet Union is fulfilling its share of the agreement more than satisfactorily. Brazil, on its part, has purchased from the Soviet Union only some 150,000 tons of calcium chloride worth a total of $9 million.

Nikolay Zinovyev also points out that the aforementioned agreement also provides for the supply of Soviet machinery and equipment to Brazil and the supply of Brazilian products to the Soviet Union, with no mention of quantities. In keeping with the spirit of the agreement, several Soviet enterprises have made a point of acquiring several industrial products on the Brazilian market. Until January they had acquired from Brazil textiles, thread and leather shoes and carried out negotiations for the purchase of clothing. The volume of those purchases is still relatively small because, to a certain extent, it is due to the lack of competitiveness of the Brazilian articles as well as the lack of information about the Brazilian industrial products market for the Soviet enterprises involved in foreign exchange. Nevertheless, this small volume of Soviet purchases of Brazilian goods is four times larger than total Brazilian purchases of Soviet goods this year.

The aforementioned facts fully reveal which of the two parties should make a better effort in order to fully comply with the agreement. In this regard, it would be interesting to review the state of Soviet-Brazilian trade exchange in general.

Last year the volume of trade between the two countries amounted to the record sum of more than $700 million. The Soviet Union acquired goods from Brazil worth approximately $700 million, while Brazil only acquired Soviet products worth approximately $20 million. It must be pointed out that this trend in the development of USSR-Brazilian trade -- that is, Brazilian exports to the Soviet Union surpassing imports of Soviet goods -- has existed ever since trading began. During only the past 10 years the surplus in Brazil's favor, which in consequence is negative for the Soviet Union, has reached approximately $2.5 billion.

As we can appreciate, trade is now very favorable to Brazil. This fact can also be proven by the following fact: In 1975 the Soviet Union and Brazil signed an agreement for the supply of Soviet machinery and equipment to Brazil and the supply of Brazilian products to the Soviet Union. This agreement provided that all profit made on the sale of Soviet machinery and equipment would be used for the purchase of Brazilian products, up to 30 percent of it in manufactured and semimanufactured goods. According to the terms of this agreement the Soviet Union sold and delivered, for the Sobradinho hydroelectric dam in Brazil, 6 turbines and generators worth approximately $65 million; the Soviet Union in turn recieved $9.6 million worth of goods.

Speaking about Brazilian-Soviet trade, nobody can say that the two countries do not make efforts to increase the trade volume, to diversify its structure and to create conditions for its steady development. To this end, Brazilian delegations headed by Planning Minister Delfim Neto and Foreign Ministry Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares visited the Soviet Union in 1981. Soviet delegations also travelled to Brazil in order to discuss questions related to the development of bilateral trade. As was noted in talks and meetings held with businessmen, there is great potential for the expansion of grade between the two countries.

Much has already been written and said about this potential, and so there is no need to explicitly mention here forms in which bilateral trade might expand. The question has to do with concrete measures each side takes to realize that potential. On thing is clear: If trade follows a one-way street, the prospects for a steady bilateral trade are doubtful.

We are going to continue with the article about Soviet-Brazilian trade written at our request by Nikolay Zinovyev, chief of the Administration for Trade with American Countires of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade. The writer of the article indicates that the Brazilian exports to the Soviet Union already had greatly surpassed imports a few years ago. The positive balance favoring Brazil is now $2.5 billion. This is what Nikolay Zinovyev writes:

In January of this year a daily from Brasilia wrote that the continuation of a positive balance for Brazil can have harmful consequences for the current mutual trade. This statement referred to the Brazilian trade with all the countries of Eastern Europe. Nikolay Zinovyev indicated that this also referred to the Soviet-Brazilian trade.

The writer of the article emphasizes the need of the Brazilian side to put into practice decisions giving preference to the markets of countries with which Brazil has a positive balance, and this view is absolutely just. We believe that the criticisms that the Brazilian organizations in charge of trade do not have a clear conscience, and that the constant increase of Brazilian exports over imports can become a serious obstacle for expanding trade are a just criticism. The writer is also right in saying that the Brazilian state organizations are the ones which should make efforts to put an end to this great imbalance because the state firms are in better positions to import merchandise from the socialist countries. The current stage of Soviet-Brazilian trade cannot fail to support this idea. Of course, this should not in any way minimize the development of trade between Brazilian private firms and the Soviet foreign trade enterprises, because they are both trying to strengthen and expand mutual relations. As an example, this idea was confirmed with the holding of several exhibitions of Brazilian goods in Moscow. Another exhibition is also planned for this year. Last year the foreign trade organizations of the Soviet Union held an economic information exhibition in Sao Paulo with a seminar for Brazilian business circles regarding the development of the economic and commercial agreements between the two countries. This year the Soviet foreign trade enterprises also plan to hold an exhibition in Brazil and are expecting that the Brazilians will give them the necessary aid in this matter.

Mutual trade negotiations are expected to have a prominent place during the forthcoming meeting of the Soviet-Brazilian intergovernmental commission for economic, commercial, technical and scientific cooperation to be held in mid-1982. It is absolutely obvious that the two countries with great natural resources and industrial potential should trade with each other.

MATERIALS ON BREZHNEV VISIT TO TASHKENT

Brezhnev Speech at Ceremony

LD241442 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Speech by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 24 March ceremony on the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, held at the People's Friendship Palace in Tashkent -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, today is a red letter day on your calendar. For the results of the 10th 5-Year Plan, Soviet Uzbekistan has, as is known, been awarded the Order of Lenin. And today you are receiving that order. This is the result of the great labor efforts and victories won by hard labor. Comrades, accept the heartiest congratulations for this high award from the motherland. [applause]

Such events as your festival today bring joy but do not weaken. They bring workers new creative strength, and this is good. In coming years the republic, as the country as a whole, must reach even higher frontiers in a number of decisive directions in economic and social development. The fulfillment of the plans adopted by the 26th party congress for the 5-year period depends greatly on how successfully we overcome the preliminary -- but in some respects most difficult -- sector of the road. And I am glad, very glad to note, comrades, that your republic has made a good start. [applause]

The majority of working collectives have coped fairly well with the targets adopted for 1981. The planned growth of industrial and agricultural production has been achieved and capital investments have been put into use. As far as I know, the service sector in your area is developing relatively favorably. The educational and cultural level of the population is constantly growing.

I would like to talk especially about Uzbekistan's success in cotton-growing, the leading sector of agriculture in the republic. And there is much to talk about. Over the past 2 years the collective and state farms of the Uzbek SSR have harvested 6 million or more tons of this very valuable raw material. Sale to the state of the especially valuable fine-fiber raw cotton grew one and a half times over a period of 5 years. You are doing great work, which is important for the country and for each Soviet person. [applause]

The successes of the agricultural workers of Uzbekistan are valued highly and worthily noted. It is surely no coincidence that eight leading workers recently became heroes of socialist labor and many have been awarded orders and medals. I should like to congratulate them all sincerely on their lofty and honestly earned reward. [applause]

In a word, the achievements of the republic are significant, and we all understand well that they did not come about of their own accord. Behind them is the persistant and frequently heroic labor of millions of workers and collective farm workers of Soviet Uzbekistan. Behind them is the vanguard role of the communists, the skilful leadership of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee, headed by our respected friend Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov. [applause] And the entire Soviet people are saying today: Glory to the leading workers of the works and fields of sunny Uzbekistan. [applause]

Comrades, you must try to uphold further the tempo which has been reached. Particular attention should be devoted to raising the quality of the raw cotton. This will be a worthy response by the Uzbek cotton growers to the party's appeal for the intensification of production. And, at the same time, you have in precisely this matter -- to say the least -- unexploited reserves, and -- to be more precise -- shortcomings. As I have been told, the proportion of the first and second varieties of raw cotton in the total volume of procurements has decreased over a period of 5 years from 70 to 46 percent. Comrades, this situation must be altered -- and as rapidly as possible.

You know that the party Central Committee is examining in the most serious fashion questions concerning the improvement of the supply to the population of consumer goods, and, first and foremost, foodstuffs. A comprehensive foodstuff program is being drawn up and finalized which will link together production, storage and processing of agricultural produce. Of course, the program in itself, however good it may be, will not resolve the matter. It is essential to increase significantly the volume of agricultural production in all regions of the country.

I think Uzbekistan can make a substantial contribution to this. (?Positive) changes in the sphere of stockbreeding have been charted here. In 1981 you succeeded in increasing the production of meat by 8 percent, milk by 5 percent, and eggs by 8.6 percent.

These figures, however, do not yet show that the population's demand is fully satisfied, so to speak -- this must be stated frankly. Your production of grain, above all of corn and rice, has also been increased. The republic is now producing more vegetables, cucurbits and grapes. Fodder resources for stockbreeding have been strengthened. This is good, comrades, but one should not consider it sufficient. For it is not just a matter -- and not so much a matter, above all, of the increased needs of the Soviet people today, and the increased potential of modern agriculture. But these potentials, frankly speaking, are not being exploited to the full. Much larger harvests than the republic's average of these same vegetables, cucurbits, fruits and grapes could be produced, and are being produced in leading farms under conditions of irrigated crop production.

I am sure that the leaders of the republic, the oblasts, the rayons, state farms and collective farms, all workers understand well the political sense in work aimed at the use of reserves, and will ensure a high growth rate in agricultural production during this 5-year plan.

A few words on industrial work during 1981. Its main development indicators for the republic do not look bad. The plan is being fulfilled both with regard to rate of production growth and to labor productivity. But if one looks more closely, then there are also large reserves here and there are still serious underfulfillments. Can one really be satisfied, let us say, with the fact that in many of your industries the production capacities are not being sufficiently exploited, and that in addition there is a noticeable tendency to lessen their work load? For example, only 74 percent of the capacities for the production of mineral fertilizers were used in 1980, and even less ·· were used in the production of cement and cotton fabrics. The country is crying out for goods, and yet for a quarter of the time the works are idling. Comrades, you must rectify the situation quickly.

The course aimed at the intensification of production which has been proclaimed by the party demands that all reserves of the economy be brought into use, as well as the ability to use economically the capacities which we already have. It is very important to make fuller use of labor resources. It is no secret that in the republic there is still a labor surplus, especially in the countryside. At the same time, in a number of branches of industry, in construction, there are not enough working hands. This is the reason, for example, why a quarter of the capacities at the Tashkent textile combine and half of those at the Bukhara textile combine are not being used. It is necessary to take serious measures, to organize training, create stimuli for the workers, and to increase the consciousness of the people. Here there is much work for party and administrative organs, and for the Komsomol.

You are right in creating hundreds of new production capacities -- enterprises, shops, branches in smaller towns and villages of the republic. This allows for many thousands of people to be additionally included in the sphere of material production. A shortage of manpower is being felt in our country with special urgency in all parts of western Siberia and the far east where the main fuel and energy bases are being formed and powerful industrial centers are being created.

Already today they are now playing a huge role in the entire national economy of the country, and in the future their significance will increase many times. It is therefore necessary to give every support to the striving of your republic's youth for personal participation in the biggest construction projects of our century — the opening up of the oil and gas resources of Tyumen and the building of BAM. This, comrades, is a remarkable school of civil and multinational education. [applause]

This is the year of the glorious jubilee of our multinational fatherland. One of the most important results of the 60-year path of the USSR, one of the main sources of our strength, is the durable, indestructible friendship of all the peoples of our country. [applause] The unswerving realization of the Leninist principles on his nationalities policy is also linked to all the successes of your republic in economy, the social sphere and culture. It is precisely because Soviet Uzbekistan has always walked side-by-side in an inseparable formation with all the fraternal peoples of the USSR that it has managed to rise so fast from past backwardness and change into a developed, flourishing republic — one of the foremost states in the East. [applause]

The contribution of modern Uzbekistan to the economic and cultural life of all our vast country and to the development of the friendship of the Soviet peoples is highly significant. For example, the CPSU Central Committee highly appreciates your active participation in the realization of the integrated program of development of the Non-Chernozem Zone. [applause] This, comrades, is a good example of the manifestation of multinationalism indeed. Multinationalism, in the conditions of our multinational country today, is above all the honest, conscientious and unreserved toil of all the peoples of the country for the common good. [applause] It is the ability to put the interests of the whole state above departmental and local interests, to secure the efficient work of the unified national-economy complex of the country. [applause] It is the timely and high-quality fulfillment of all inter-republican deliveries, maximal utilization of one's resources, active participation in the solution of problems on which the upsurge of economy and well being of the entire people depend.

And now about yet another important side of multinationalism. The population of Uzbekistan, like that of all our republics, is composed of many nationalities. While looking over certain statistical data before my journey, I noticed that the republican party organization unites communists of 84 nationalities. [applause] And the multinational composition of the republic's population is reflected to a certain extent also in the cadres policy. In Uzbekistan, among the secretaries of obkoms, raykoms and gorkoms, there are representatives of 20 nationalities. [applause]

In general, we should strive toward the nationalities and ethnic groups in every republic being sufficiently represented in its party and state organs, [applause] taking a strict account, of course, of business and ideological-moral qualities of every person. Such a line corresponds to the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress and the behest of Lenin, who warned against the smallest injustice and the smallest infringement of rights and specific needs of all nations and ethnic groups living in the country. Proceeding along the path indicated by Lenin, we shall not make mistakes. [applause]

Within the constellation of the capitals of the union republics, as a symbol of brotherhood and friendship of the peoples of the USSR, shines the star of the East — Tashkent, resurrected from ruins a town of highly developed industry and great science, one of the outstanding cultural centers, a venue for holding major world forums of writers and cinematographers.

There are many glorious pages in the long history of the Uzbek people. But the golden period of its development lies, comrades, not in the past, but in the present and future. [applause] Rightfully you are preserving the great traditions of the ancient culture which are associated with the names Ibn Sina, Navoi and Ulugbek or embodied in architectural monuments in Samarkand, Bukhara and Seva. [applause]

But this would not have been enough had you not been able to enrich your culture by achievements of present-day civilization, spiritual values of socialism and by experience of other fraternal peoples.

The Uzbek intelligentsia,reared during the years of Soviet rule, has glorified its republic and its people by remarkable scientific disoveries and engineering and technical achievements and by wonderful artistic creations. Glory to them, to the workers of the science and culture of Soviet Uzbekistan. [applause]

Life graphically shows that despite the slander of our opponents, socialism not only does not lead to the loss by peoples of their inimitable images and the peculiarities of culture and traditions, but elevates this originality to a new height and makes it a property of many other peoples. And the key to this new blossoming lies by no means in a national narrowness, or in seclusion and all sorts of prejudices from the past. Quite the contrary it is precisely because of their being overcome that the Uzbek culture has assimilated and made prosperous theater and cinema. Without all this, the present-day spiritual life in your republic, as by the way, in other of our republics -- would be unthinkable. [applause]

Only by overcoming feudal-beyish customs has the Uzbek woman become a free and equal member of the socialist society. Her role today in production, science and arts is great and indisputable, and this cannot but gladden us communists. And still, is everything here as it should be? I think not, yet.

You, of course, remember, comrades, the directive of the 26th party congress on the need to advance woman more actively for guiding party, administrative and managerial work. Unfortunately, in the country as a whole, including Uzbekistan, not enough has been done yet for its implementation. It is time we did it. If we augment the leading cadres with the best and most talented and prestigious representatives of the multimillion detachment of Soviet women, the winner here will be only our common cause. [applause]

Comrades, in 1920, by the decree signed by Lenin, the Turkestan -- today Tashkent -- university was opened. It became the workshop of cadres for all of Central Asia where, prior to that time, no higher educational establishment existed. Today in Uzbekistan there are already 43 higher educational establishments. [applause] In relation to the population's size, you have a higher percentage of students than such countries as France, the FRG and Japan. Among those engaged in public production there is a greater percentage of specialists with higher education thatn the country's average.

There is no doubt that achievements have not been small.But these indices should not make us complacent. It is also necessary to use the available intellectual potential in an economic way. Unfortunately, specialists are quite often not used here as they should.

For example, of the number of specialists who have received higher and middle agricultural education, only less than a half are working directly on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic. At the same time, on the sovkhozes every 10th agronomist does not have a higher or middle specialized education, nor do more than a third of the engineers, technicians and mechanics. The picture is about the same on kolkhozes. Is this in order, comrades? It is clear that with regard to the use of cadres much must be improved. The reasons for the shortcomings in this field -- and they exist not only in the Uzbekistan -- are varied. They lie in the inertia in the upper school which turns out many more specialists than the economy needs in a number of specializations and does not produce enough in others. The obsession with providing work for specialists in one's own republic -- even when this is not within their field of specialization and when there is a great shortage of workers with such training in other regions, is a parochial phenomenon. These are simply errors in cadre policy, the incorrect use of specialists. It seems that republican party and local municipal bodies must tackle this problem seriously.

Comrades, one of the most important social achievements of Uzbekistan is the significant growth in the number of the working class. It now comprises the majority of the population of the republic. The rates of growth of the working class here in the seventies were almost three times as high as in the country as a whole. Naturally this places special responsibility on you for professional instruction, the ideological and moral training of young people entering the working environment. You are maintaining this problem, as far as I understand, in your field of vision. In the republic's 11th 5-year Plan there are plans to organize around 200 vocational and technical colleges and to train 700,000 qualified workers. I want to wish you success in the exceptionally important matter of training a new generation of the working class, of worthy builders of the communist future. [applause]

In a word, dear friends, your achievements are substantial, but there are also enough unsolved problems. But the majority of them are, if one can use the term -- problems of growth, tasks brought about by the active, progressive development of our socialist society.

If one is true to Lenin's style, if one does not become conceited, but is self-critical, concentrates the attention of all party organizations from top to bottom on unresolved problems, and raises the activity and initiative of the broadest masses of the working people, then these problems too will undoubtedly be solved. And we are confident that Uzbek communists, the glorious detachment of the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union, will cope with this with honor. [applause]

Comrades, the production achievements of the Soviet people and all our accomplishments in peaceful construction are acquiring a special importance against the background of the international situation, which has become dramatically aggravated.

The aggressive forces of imperialism have heated up the world situation by trying to put a brake on the progress of world history, to hamper the development of socialism and to strangle the liberation movement of the peoples. They are excalating the arms race to an unprecedented level. They grossly interfere in the affairs of other countries and peoples and try to dictate their will to them. They openly announce plans for unleashing nuclear war.

In these conditions, the economic and defense might of the Soviet Union and its socialist allies, their self-restraint and self-control and their consistent peace-loving policy stand with particular clarity before all the peoples as the main obstacle in the path of the warmongers and the main bastion of world peace.

I have recently had occasion to speak more than once, and in considerable detail, of the struggle tirelessly waged by the Soviet Union in alliance with the peace-loving forces of the entire world to avert the threat of world nuclear war and to curb the arms race, including the race in nuclear-missile weapons in Europe. We cannot slacken for a single day and will carry on until this threat is pushed back, until lasting peace is ensured. [applause]

It is this aim that is pursued by the recent decisions made in our country to stop unilaterally the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR, and even to effect certain reductions in the existing missiles of this class, and also by the new Soviet proposals on limiting the military activities of states announced the other day in my speech at the AUCCTU congress.

We have spoken prompted by reason and adherence to peace, and it has been met with approval in the whole world. It is now the West's turn to respond. [applause]

Now about our policy in Asia. You know well about the successful development of our country's cooperation with Mongolia, Vietnam and other fraternal socialist countries of that continent, as well as with People's Afghanistan.

At this very time, the Communist Party of Vietnam is advancing toward its fifth congress and we all send sincere wishes of success in peaceful socialist construction, in the defense of the gains of the revolution to the heroic communists of Vietnam, the courageous Vietnamese people. [applause]

Now I would like to touch upon the USSR's relations with the three largest Asian powers -- India, Japan and China.

For more than a quarter of a century now, the Soviet Union and India have been actively and tierelessly working to develop and deepen their friendly cooperation. Much has been achieved in this direction. Our peoples are presently united by deep, strong ties in the spheres of the economy, science and culture. Over these years, our peoples have not just acquainted themselves with each other better, but have also learned to respect and value each other sincerely. [applause]

All this is happening in spite of distinctions in the socio-political system, with the strict observance of the principle of noninterference in each other's internal affairs, with full mutual respect for the specific features of foreign policy of either of the two countries. On this basis, the sentiments of mutual confidence between our states and between their leaders are strengthening, and in this day this is a tremendous, priceless capital. [applause]

It strengthens in considerable measure the feeling of security on both sides. It creates a big zone of peace and stability on the Asian Continent. It enables the Soviet Union and India to cooperate successfully in the international arena in the effort to preserve and strengthen peace, in the development of peaceful cooperation among nations.

We would also like to have reliable relations of goodneighborliness, mutually beneficial cooperation and mutual confidence with Japan. True, we have mutually beneficial economic cooperation already, but it is far from being as broad as it could be. Regrettably, there is even less mutual confidence. In its way stand many hindrances created by external forces which care little about the interests of our two countries, forces which since the first post-war years have striven to prevent a normalization between Japan and the USSR, to prevent Japan from appearing in the world arena as an independent, sovereign state.

Today, too, they are out to prevent the establishment of good relations between Japan and the USSR, trying to draw the Japanese into the maelstrom of anti-Soviet policy, as if the Japanese people have not suffered enough in the recent past from the policy of militarism, aggression and hatred with its neighbors. They would also like to erase from the minds of the Japanese the good experience of recent decades, the experience of growing fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union. The hackneyed myth of the Soviet menace concocted abroad is importunately dished out to them. Regrettably, this unwise invention seems to be finding supporters here and there among Japan's ruling circles.

However, frankly speaking, it is hard to understand what moral right some figures in Tokyo have to tell their people and the world about apprehensions allegedly excited in them by some or other actions of the USSR if they do not even wish to hear about our proposal, made last year, to discuss mutual apprehensions and alarms and reach agreement on confidence-building measures acceptable to both sides. But our proposal on confidence-building measures in the Far East does not necessarily presuppose at once a collective gathering of all countries of that region. Progress along that path could also get a good start on a bilateral basis, for example, between the USSR and Japan. Is there anything bad about it? Nothing.

We call upon our Japanese neighbors to weigh this proposal once again. I repeat: We remain as before supporters of goodneighborly relations and the broadest mutually beneficial cooperation with Japan. The USSR is ready to act in that direction, certainly on the lines of reciprocity.

Now about our relations with China. This is not a simple question. The principled position of our party and of the Soviet state on the question of Soviet-Chinese relations was clearly set forth in the decisions of the 25th and 26th CPSU congresses. I would like here to mention additionally the following things.

First, despite the fact that we openly criticized and continue to criticize many aspects of the policy, especially the foreign policy, of the Chinese leadership as being at variance with socialist principles and standards, we have never tried to interfere in the internal life of the People's Republic of China. We did not deny and do not deny now the existence of a socialist social system in China, although Beijing's joining with the policy of imperialists in the world arena contradicts, of course, the interests of socialism.

Second, we have never supported and we do not now support in any form the so-called concept of two Chinas and have fully recognized and continue to recognize the PRC's sovereignty over Taiwan island.

Third, there has not been and there is no threat to the People's Republic of China from the Soviet Union. We have not had an do not have any territorial claims to the PRC and we are ready to continue talks on existing border questions for the purpose of reaching mutually-acceptable decisions at any moment. We are also ready to discuss the question of possible measures to strengthen mutual trust in the area of the Soviet-Chinese frontier.

Fourth, we remember well the time when the Soviet Union and People's China were united by bonds of friendship and comradely cooperation. We have never considered the state of hostility and estrangement between our countries normal. We are prepared to come to terms on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, noninterference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit -- certainly, not to the detriment of third countries -- without any preliminary conditions. This refers to economic, scientific, and cultural, as well as political, relations, as the two sides become ready for these or other concrete steps in any of these spheres.

That is what I wanted to say to you today about our relations with certain states of Asia. On the whole, our policy on this continent, as on all others, is a policy of strengthening peace and a firm rebuff to the enemies of peace, a policy of peaceful cooperation with all those who want to cooperate, a policy of fraternal friendship with the countries of socialism, a policy of solidarity with all forces of social progress, and a policy of defense of the sovereign rights of the peoples. We shall never step off this unshakable Leninist basis of our foreign policy. [applause]

And now, dear comrades, allow me to read to you the decree on the award to the republic and to present the order.

Decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the award of the Order of Lenin to the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic: For outstanding successes achieved by the working people of the Uzbek SSR in the implementation of the decisions of the 25th [as heard] CPSU Congress on the development of cotton growing, the sale to the state of 6.15 million tons of raw cotton, the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the tasks of the 5-year plan for the purchase of cotton, grain crops, vegetables, cucurbits, potatoes, grapes, fruit and kenaf, the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic is to be awarded the Order of Lenin. [applause]

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, I warmly congratulate you and all the working people of Soviet Uzbekistan on the well-deserved award. Happiness and new, great successes to you, comrades. [applause]

Dear comrades, to commemorate this remarkable day allow me to present the Central Committee of Uzbekistan [as heard], to the Supreme Soviet Presidium and to the government of the republic a painting, Heart of the Motherland -- a majestic panorama of the capital of the country that is so dear to all our peoples. [prolonged applause]

Television Coverage

LD241626 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1130 GMT on 24 March carries a 44-minute recording of the speech by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at a 24 March ceremony at the People's Friendship Palace in Tashkent devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.

The report begins with the announcer setting the scene and listing the following presidium members as being present: Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Uzbekistan; Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the republican Council of Ministers; Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Kazakhstan; Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Kirghizia; Rasulov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Tadzhikistan; Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Turkmenistan; Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Zamyatin, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee.

The camera opens with a long shot of the presidium members entering from the side of the hall toward their seats. The camera then cuts to closeup and pan shots of the audience standing and applauding, immediately followed by a medium shot of Brezhnev standing at the presidium, with Kunayev standing on his right and Rashidov standing on his left. The camera then gives a pan shot of the audience and a long shot of the presidium. There is then a brief medium shot of Brezhnev walking forward toward the podium.

The camera then cuts to a close shot of Brezhnev, wearing glasses, standing at the podium. He is seen to briefly turn to his left to make comments to people behind him before beginning his speech. Throughout Brezhnev's speech the camera intermittently shows close-up and long shots of the audience and the presidium. As he delivers his speech Brezhnev wipes his mouth with his handkerchief twice, and mops his brow once.

In the closing minutes of his speech the Uzbek standard is brought forward in order for Brezhnev to present the Order of Lenin award. The camera shows the standard being lowered by the bearer for Brezhnev to drape the award over the head of the staff, with guidance from an unidentified member of the presidium. The camera then gives medium shots of the audience standing to applaud while the standard is taken away. The camera then cuts to a shot of a framed picture entitled The Heart of the Motherland being supported by two men, which Brezhnev presents to the Uzbek SSR.

After medium shots of the audience and the presidium applauding, the camera shows a brief long shot of Brezhnev leaving the podium and walking unaided toward his place on the presidium. The camera then cuts to a medium shot of Brezhnev in his place on the presidium flanked by Kunayev on his right and Rashidov on his left. The report ends with a pan shot of the audience standing to applaud.

Rashidov Address at Ceremony

LD242100 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Speech by Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, at the 24 March ceremony devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, held at the People's Friendship Palace in Tashkent -- recorded]

[Text] On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, the participants in this solemn meeting and communists and all working people of the republic, we express our very warmest gratitude and sincere thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government for the very high assessment of the selfless work of the working people, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia of Soviet Uzbekistan. [applause]

The working people of our republic are extremely happy that the Order of Lenin was presented today by you, our dear Leonid Ilich, worthy follower of the great Leninist cause, outstanding contemporary political and state figure -- a man with whose name the whole of progressive mankind links its hopes for a firm peace and happy future. [applause]

Your tireless labor promotes the flourishing of all the fraternal republics. Your labor is reflected in each of the 6 million tons of Uzbeskistan's cotton and in the districts of the new Tashkent, which are firm and fine like the brotherhood of the Soviet people. Your labor is reflected in the industrial giants of the republic, in its artificial seas and rivers and in the growing prosperity of the people. Many thanks for your paternal care, your constant help and support and your attention toward our republic. [applause]

Your unbreakable links with the masses and your tireless concern for the good of the working people have gained for you, dear Leonid Ilich, the warm love and gratitude of all Soviet people. The genuine joy and enthusiasm of the people of Tashkent who have met you and of all the working people are yet another clear proof of the nationwide love for you, the nationwide admiration of your unparalleled activity in the guidance of the construction of a communist society. [applause]

We are deeply impressed by your ardent and mobilizing speech, in which you spoke with particular warmth and genuine sincerity about our wonderful workers and the republic's achievements. We are pleased and inspired by your high assessment of the activity of a front ranking detachment of the CPSU, the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. [applause]

We inextricably link the republic's successes with the raising of the vangaurd role of communists and the development of their activity in production and social life and the all-round support of the initiatives of the working people. Life moves forward and each of its stages brings its own problems. We rightly talk of our successes, but we see that we also have unsolved questions, as well as shortcomings. And your speech today, dear Leonid Ilich, orients us toward going further, achieving more and placing concern for people and concern for production at the center of our attention. [applause]

Cotton growing will continue to occupy a particular place in our work. We have been considering and still consider that an increase in the output of this most valuable industrial crop is a most important patriotic and internationalist [internatsionalnyy] duty of the republican toilers.

During your 1973 stay in Uzbekistan you set us important tasks aimed at the development of this sector. During the time that has elapsed the output of cotton has increased by 1/3 and exceeds 6 million tons for the second year in a row. We have developed and subjected to regional testing new high-yield varieties of cotton and we are completing the introduction of crop rotation and integrated mechanization. Dear Leonid Ilich, each inhabitant of the republic remembers your words to the effect that clever hands create white gold. This wonderful figurative comparison contains not only respect for the work of a cotton grower but also a high appraisal of the cotton grower's calling and duty to the country and society. [applause]

The cotton growers of Uzbekistan are fully determined to please the homeland by producing 6 million tons of cotton, including 400,000 tons of fine-fibre cotton, in the second year of the 5-year plan period. We place great hope on the friendly assistance and advice of cotton growers of Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia, who are competing with us, in the completion of this task. [applause]

We realize our exceptional responsibility in the resolution of the food program. It is envisaged to procure 290,000 tons of meat; 815,000 tons of milk; and over 1 billion eggs in the republic in 1982, which is much more than the total volume of purchases for this year.

It is envisaged to produce almost as much milk, meat, and eggs as had been produced in the republic in the 9th and 10th 5-Year Periods combined in the 11th 5-Year Plan Period. [applause]

By accepting the lofty award the Order of Lenin, we pledge ourselves to continue to work in a communist manner and with all our strength.

We thank you greatly for not disregarding our problems, shortcomings or omissions and for showing us the quickest ways of overcoming them. [applause]

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo, and you personally, ardently loved Leonid Ilich, that the communists and all working people of Uzbekistan will implement the tasks set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress, as well as your instructions and recommendations expressed at the 17th Trade Unions Congress and in today's speech with honor and dignity. We will welcome the glorious anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with fresh labor achievements. [prolonged applause]

Television Coverage

LD242324 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 24 March carries a 10-minute recorded report of a speech by CPSU Central Committee Politburo Candidate Member Rashidov at today's award presentation in Tashkent.

The opening shot shows Rashidov standing at the podium beginning his speech. He expresses thanks for the high assessment given to the republic, at which point the camera cuts to the audience applauding and shows Brezhnev seated in the presidium with Politburo member Kunayev seated on his right. Rashidov continues his speech, while the camera intermittently cuts to the audience. At one point in the speech, when Rashidov cites Brezhnev's words that clever hands create white gold, Kunayev is seen to nod in agreement and joins in applause with the audience. One further shot is shown of Brezhnev during the speech and he is seen to be wearing an earphone.

Following Rashidov's speech the announcer speaks over brief clips showing subsequent speakers, in three of which Brezhnev can be briefly seen seated in the presidium.

List of Ceremony Attendees

LD241556 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Excerpt] With great animation the participants of the solemn session adopted a letter of greeting to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The text of the letter was proclaimed by Comrade Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

Attending the solemn session were: Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgizia Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Zamyatin, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Mogilevets, deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee; members and candidate members of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Politburo Comrades Aytmuratov, Anisimkin, Grekov, Osetrov, Salimov, Khodzhayev, Kamalov, Makhmudova, Melkumov and Umarov; Deputy Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade Orlov; and Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the republic Comrades Abdullayeva, Akhmedov, Yesin, [Name indistinct] Tursonov and Khodzhayev.

Concert After Ceremony

LD241900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Excerpts] A solemn meeting devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Uzbek SSR was held in Tashkent today.

Uzbek artists gave a festive concert for the participants in the solemn meeting. Comrades Brezhnev, Kunayev, Rashidov, Usubaliyev, Rasulov, Gapurov and party and administrative leaders of Uzbekistan were at the concert, which was staged with great success.

Brezhnev Meets Uzbek Leaders

LD251124 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Tashkent, 25 Mar, TASS — Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today met leaders of the Uzbek Republic. Speaking at the meeting, he analysed the situation in Uzbekistan's industry, agriculture and the sphere of capital construction, touched upon some issues of organisational work and made specific recommendations.

Leonid Brezhnev expressed the conviction that the republican party organisation would ensure the attainment by the working people of Uzbekistan of new heights in the development of the economy and culture and the implementation of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Leonid Brezhnev today presented the Order of the October Revolution to Sharaf Rashidov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. The distinction was bestowed on Sharaf Rashidov for his extensive organisational and political work in mobilising the communists and all the working people of the republic for successfully meeting plans covering the sale of farm produce to the state.

Leonid Brezhnev warmly congratulated Sharaf Rashidov on the award and wished him fresh successes.

Also today, Leonid Brezhnev left Tashkent by air for Moscow.

Brezhnev Speech to Leaders

LD251202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Speech by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at a meeting with the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and other leaders of the Uzbek SSR in Tashkent on 25 March — read by announcer]

[Text] Yesterday, at the presentation of the award, I had the opportunity already to speak of your achievements and I stopped with a number of problems to be resolved in the current 5-year plan. Taking advantage of today's meeting, I should like to touch on some more questions. The main thing that should be stressed is the fact that our country is confidently following the course of the 26th CPSU Congress and the domestic and foreign policy of the party is being consistently implemented. In the first year of the new 5-year plan all branches of the national economy and the economies of every union republic received further development. Despite difficulties, which are known, a number of important social measures have been implemented. Speaking of your republic, in the last 5-year plan alone, 67 major industrial enterprises were commissioned here. Fixed assets and current assets have this year exceeded R53 billion. Comrades, this is enormous wealth. The task is that it should be used as completely and effectively as possible. On the whole, industry here is operating steadfastly and is meeting the planned targets. This is good and we welcome this. However, you must learn to use all reserves — and you have no small quantity of them. One cannot fail to note that last year every fourth enterprise did not fulfill its plan for the marketing output with regard to its obligations in supplies. They did not make up production to a value of more than R400 million, and, you see, related enterprises in various regions of the country are waiting for it.

In such industries as the chemical industry, light industry and construction materials, production capacities are being used poorly. Increasing labor productivity is a serious question for you. In 1981 nearly 56 percent of the increase in industrial production was obtained due to this factor.

Comrades, labor discipline must also be urged forward and the achievements of science and technology must be better used. But with you, so far a little more than 1/2 of the scientific developments that are being passed on to the national economy are as yet being introduced into production. These are all real reserves. It is your direct duty to put them to the service of the cause.

And now agriculture: Gross production in the past 5-year plan period increased in the republic by 26 percent in comparison with the previous one. This is good, of course. High indices were achieved by cotton growers. It is of special importance that the growth in cotton production was ensured mainly by means of raising yields. Over the 5-year plan they increased by 5 quintals per hectare and in 1980 reached 33.3 quintals. Of course, we still have quite a bit in reserve even in cotton growing. Special (?concern) must be shown for the quality of raw cotton. I know that some people relate the reduction in quality to machine harvesting. There is no question that it is simpler to achieve high grades of raw cotton by hand picking, but surely it is clear that there can be no return to this. Therefore, we must seek other ways and observe optimal time-limits of agrotechnical work and the technology of machine picking more strictly. In a word, we must learn the lesson and obtain raw material of high quality, with full mechanization of cotton cultivation. It is also obvious that we must improve storage and processing of the raw cotton.

And now about livestock production: In the last 5-year plan there were positive advances in this sector, too, in your republic. The production of meat, milk and eggs increased. The productivity of cows and the delivery weight of cattle went up. But one has to look at another aspect, too, comrades. The development of this sector still lags behind the fast-growing needs of the population. The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee acted correctly in discussing the problem at its plenum. The targeted measures need to be persistently implemented. Leaders and all agricultural workers should be imparted the same responsible and, if I can put it this way, loving attitude toward livestock farming as toward the cultivation of cotton. There is, in my opinion, an urgent need for this. Judge for yourselves: Even now, more than 300 kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic do not have cows, and 207 farms do not keep cattle at all. This does not become you. Now, many industrial enterprises, responding to the party's appeal, are organizing subsidiary farms in order to improve the supply of food products to their collectives. But what assessment can be given to those directors of kolkhozes and sovkhozes that, while having land and irrigated fields, do not wish to participate in supplementing resources of badly needed produce? The Central Committee and party organizations of the republic must look into this more carefully.

We always put Uzbekistan forward as an example of the effective use of irrigated land, especially the land occupied by cotton, and yet if we turn to the plantations under fodder crops the picture here is not that rosy. On average, during the years of the 10th 5-Year Period the yield of corn for silage amounted to nearly 270 quintals per hectare, that of fodder roots 287 quitals and that of lucerne hay 122 quintals. At the same time many farms of the republic are already obtaining a stable harvest from a hectare now: 200 to 220 quintals of lucerne hay, 700 to 800 quintals of silage crops, over 1,000 quintals of fodder roots and 100 and more quintals of corn. However, this valuable experience has not been spread everywhere yet.

A few words about building. A marked stride forward has been made here. The Uzbek builders have repeatedly come out with initiatives to make the objects under construction operational ahead of schedule. And what is especially important -- they firmly upheld their pledge. The base of the building industry has grown considerably, the capacities for fully-prefabricated construction and production of new effective materials have increased. Yet not everything is right with your capital construction, by far. Not all building organizations manage to cope with their plans.

Last year considerable capacities for producing raw materials for mineral fertilisers and means for protecting plants, which are needed by agriculture, were not put into operation.

All this, as you yourselves understand, impedes the reduction of the volume of uncompleted construction and unfavorably affects all work to raise the effectiveness of capital investments. I think that, while developing further the base of the building industry, you should learn to use better the capacities already created. In large-panel house building they are used at no more than 60-65 percent, which means that population fails to receive approximately 400,000 square meters of housing a year.

It is necessary to show concern for the quality of building, house building in the first place. I was told that in Samarkand, Bukhara and certain rural areas there are many complaints from working people that housing is of a low quality.

This, briefly, refers to the growth of economy and its management.

And now something about the organizational aspect of the matter -- organizational party work. The Uzbek Communist Party is a militant detachment of the CPSU, with almost 600,000 communists in its ranks. This is a great force, comrades. I should like to draw attention to the need for constantly raising the responsibility of the obkoms and raykoms for implementing party policy at the local level. Why do certain members of the party fail to set an example in labor, in ability to achieve good results in work? Why do certain collectives headed by communists fail to fulfill the tasks set for them and the socialist obligations that they have undertaken? I think the answers to these questions should be sought in the fact that there is a lack of practicality and businesslike approach [konkretnost i delovitost] in the organizational, ideological and educative work of a number of obkoms, raykoms and gorkoms and many primary party organizations. Surely there is not enough self-criticism either. Great harm is done by the deep-rooted, excessive paperwork style of the leadership. It distracts the cadres and the aktiv from the urgent issues and does not help to educate people correctly. I have (?remarked on this) more than once.

Comrades, the 17th AUCCTU Congress has just taken place in Moscow. In the materials of that congress, in the speeches both of the leaders and the rank-and-file delegates, many useful thoughts, ideas and initiatives, born of the practice of many millions of working people of the land of the soviets, can be found. I should like to advise you to study them attentively and to apply what you find useful in your work. We have the next Komsomol congress and the elections of people's deputies to local soviets coming up soon. The entire Soviet people are actively preparing to greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR. All these events will undoubtedly serve the further strengthening of the unity of the party and people, the development of the friendship of the peoples of our country and an upsurge in the labor and political activity of all communists and all citizens of the land of the soviets. We are confident that the republican party organizations, under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, will ensure the achievement by the working people of Uzbekistan of new frontiers in the development of the economy and culture and in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress. I wish you great success in this.

Rashidov Speech

LD251208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Report on speech by Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party, in response to a speech by Leonid Brezhnev, at a meeting with Uzbek Communist Party officials in Tashkent on 25 March]

[Text] In his speech, Comrade Rashidov expressed to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sincere gratitude for the valuable advice, instructions and criticisms aimed at improving the work of the whole national economy of the Uzbek SSR, the rapid elimination of shortcomings and the further improvement of the style and methods of activity of party organizations.

He went on to say: We assure you, Dear Leonid Ilich, that the Bureau of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee will study your speech most attentively and will take all of its tenets and conclusions as the basis of its practical activity. We have decided to hold a special plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, at which we shall discuss the whole complex of tasks stemming from your speech in Tashkent in April. Preparations for the plenum have already begun.

Comrade Rashidov told of the work of communists and the working people of the republic. According to the 5-year plan, the Uzbek SSR should ensure an increase in production of 28-31 percent. He noted that it has been decided to exceed these tasks both in volume of production and in labor productivity.

In order to increase the employment of the able-bodied population in small towns, workers' settlements and rayon centers, Comrade Rashidov continued, at your recommendation, Leonid Ilich, we set up 290 branches and shops of industrial enterprises which gave R300 million worth of output in the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The setting up of branches is of not only economic but also great social importance. By the end of 1985 we intend that an additional 130,000 people will be brought into the sphere of material production and that an additional R2.6 billion worth of output will be produced.

In capital construction there are difficulties and problems, especially in material and technical supply, that create complications in putting production projects and social and cultural projects into use. The republic's building workers have adopted increased socialist pledges for 1982. The results of work in the first 2 months show that they have achieved a high work rate. In that period basic funds have been put into use totalling 15 percent more than in the first 2 months of last year.

Talking of the implementation of the agrarian policy of the CPSU, the first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee stressed that in the 5-year plan the state will receive at least 30 million tons of Uzbek cotton and there will be a considerable increase in the production of fine fiber varieties. The rice yield this year will reach 55-60 quintals, and corn 80-85 quintals per hectare. This year it is planned to increase the harvest of fruit and vegetables sharply on the basis of specialization and concentration, thus making a contribution to the implementation of the foodstuffs program.

On questions of developing animal husbandry, Comrade Rashidov continued, we are constantly guided by the criticisms that you made in 1973 during your visit to Uzbekistan. Thanks to the measures that have been taken, animal husbandry here is developing at a good rate, but we are still not satisfied with what has been achieved.

Comrade Rashidov went on to tell of the development of animal husbandry on the farms of the population and on subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations.

Having calculated our possibilities, he continued, we think that by the end of the 5-year plan we can increase the production of meat and milk by 50 percent and double the production of eggs.

In implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum, we are improving organizational and ideological work in all sectors of the national economy. We are paying great attention to the selection and education of cadres in the spirit of high devotion to the party, of internationalism and friendship among the peoples. People are working selflessly in all sections of economic and cultural construction in the republic.

In conclusion, Comrade Rashidov gave assurances that the party organization of Uzbekistan will continue to march in the front ranks of the builders of communism.

Brezhnev Awards Rashidov

LD251254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Today in Tashkent, Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of the October Revolution to Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee; Comrade Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee; Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee; Comrade Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Zamyatin, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee' and Comrade Mogilevets, deputy administrator of the CPSU Central Committee.

President in the hall were members and candidate members of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Uzbek CP; deputy chairmen of the republic's Council of Ministers; and first secretaries of party obkoms and chairmen of oblispolkoms of the republic.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made a speech during the presentation of the award. He said:

Dear Sharaf Rashidovich, dear comrades! Yesterday, at the solemn meeting, I was very pleased to perform a responsible and very agreeable task -- to present your republic with the Order of Lenin. But I still have another important and pleasant task -- to present the Order of the October Revolution to our friend and comrade Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov. He has been honored for great organizational and political work in the mobilization of communists and all working people of the republic in their successfully fulfilling the 1981 plans and socialist pledges for the sale to the state of cotton, grain crops and other farm products. Last year was a difficult one, but Sharaf Rashidovich was able to raise communists and all working people of Uzbekistan to overcome these difficulties. He was able to set the tone of persistent, collective work of the Bureau of the Central Committee, party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and administrative and economic organs of the republic.

Leading such a big party organization as the Uzbekistan Communist Party is no simple matter. It requires no small experience and wholehearted devotion to the cause of the party. It needs the talent of an organizer, an ability to critically evaluate what has been achieved, an unquenchable feeling for that which is new, and the will and persistence to achieve set aims. It needs a good knowledge of people and sensitivity toward people. These qualities help Comrade Rashidov and the entire leadership of the party organization of Uzbekistan ensure that things go well in the republic.

It is very good, comrades, that the communists of Uzbekistan are not stopping at what they have achieved but are striving to march forward to conquer even higher summits.

Intense work -- one could even say an intense struggle -- is now underway here -- to fulfill the food program and to achieve an accelerated development of livestock. As always, the Communist Party of the republic, the Central Committee Bureau and primarily Comrade Rashidov, first secretary of the Central Committee and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, are acting as the soul of this activity.

The high award of the motherland that he receives today is also a sign that the party and state await new significant deeds from him and, furhter victories in communist construction from the communists and all working people of Uzbekistan.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev cordially congratulated Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov and wished him happiness, good health and new vivid achievements in the struggle for our common great cause.

Afterwards, Comrade Rashidov made a speech. He thanked the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for such a high evaluation of his work.

The motherland's award, Comrade Rashidov said, is a mark of the profound respect and appreciation on the part of the Leninist party of our heroic cotton growers, the glorious working class and the people's intelligentsia. The working people of Uzbekistan are fully determined not only to consolidate the successes they have achieved, but also to multiply them and fulfill all the large-scale tasks set by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his program and in his profoundly substantiated speech made during the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Uzbek SSR.

Those present cordially congratulated Comrade Rashidov on his receiving the high award of the motherland.

Brezhnev Departure For Moscow

LD251108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Tashkent for Moscow today. He had been taking part in the celebrations devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Uzbek SSR.

Along the route to the airport, on streets and in squares, the inhabitants of the capital of Uzbekistan cordially greeted Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. A large number of people gathered at Tashkent airport to express their gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and to Leonid Ilich personally for their constant concern and attention to people of labor. Envoys of youth organizations presented the dear guest with bouquets of red carnations.

Comrade Brezhnev was seen into the waiting aircraft by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan; Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR; Comrade Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; and other leaders of the Uzbek SSR.

Comrade Brezhnev was also seen off by Comrade Kunayev, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgizia; Comrade Rasulov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan; and Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan.

Leonid Ilich bade a warm farewell to those seeing him off. All the comrades wished him a good journey. The aircraft then left for Moscow.

Also in the aircraft were Comrade Aleksandrov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and head of department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Mogilevets, deputy chief administrator of the CPSU Central Committee, who had accompanied Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on his visit.

Brezhnev Arrival in Moscow

LD251528 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today returned to Moscow from Tashkent. Leonid Ilich was met at Vnukovo airport by Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Ustinov, Chernenko, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh and Zimyanin; Comrades Bugayev, Rakhamin, Sukhanov and Sholokhov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Blatov, Georgadze, Golikov, Poplavskiy and Churbanov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Losev and Falin, members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; and others.

With Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on his return were Comrades Aleksandrov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and aide to the general secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and head of a department of the party Central Committee; and Comrade Mogilevets, deputy administrator of the administration of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee.

MATERIALS ON ACTIVITIES DURING TU CONGRESS

Speech by CSSR's Hoffmann

PM241331 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Mar 82 p 4

[Unattributed report of speech by Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement of Czechoslovakia [title as published] at the 17 March session of the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress in Moscow]

[Text] On behalf of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the whole revolutionary trade union movement of Czechoslovakia, the speaker expressed wishes for the success of the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress in its important work.

With you, he said, we rejoice at your tremendous achievements in the past 5 years in your multifaceted rich acitvity and in the high assessment of it which was heard in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech. We listened with great interest to the report on the AUCCTU's activity delivered by Comrade S.A. Shalayev. This document convincingly reflected your responsible approach to fulfilling great tasks and resolving urgent problems.

We fully support the new peace proposals expressed here by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev — proposals which are further convincing evidence of the consistency of Soviet's peace policy.

Our interest in your congress and all your work is due to the fact, as we have repeatedly seen for ourselves, that we can constantly learn from Soviet trade unions and that fraternal ties with Soviet working people are of fundamental and decisive significance for us. Close comradely cooperation with Soviet trade unions is the basis of all the Czechoslavak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement's international activity.

Touching on the situation in Poland, the speaker declared support for the Polish workers and trade unionists who are waging a resolute struggle and defending socialist gains in their country.

On behalf of the delegation, the Central Council of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the over 7 million-strong CSSR trade union organization, the speaker heartily congratulated Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on winning the WFTU Gold Medal.

We wish Comrade L.I. Brezhnev good health, he declared, so that he may do many more good things for the good of the Soviet Union's working people and for the further development of the socialist community countries, for the sake of people's happiness throughout the world and in the name of socialism and peace.

Shoulder to shoulder with you and taking pride in what has been achieved, the speaker remarked, we will be celebrating the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Today, too, at your congress, we state that we are fully resolved consistently to fulfill Klement Gottwald's behest "with the Soviet Union forever, and no other way!"

Speech by Poland's Mielnicki

PM241419 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Mar 82 p 4

[Unattributed report on the speech by Eugeniusz Mielnicki, chairman of the all-Polish Commission for Cooperation Among Sector Trade Unions, at the 18 March session of the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress in Moscow]

[Text] The speaker conveyed wishes for successful and fruitful work formulating the constructive new tasks of the Soviet trade union movement, which loyally serves Soviet working people's vital interests, the international trade union movement's unity and mankind's most valuable property -- peace on earth.

For us the Polish trade union workers, he stated, your congress is a symbol of the unity of the Soviet Union's working people. One can be proud of the unity of the Soviet Union's working people. One can be proud of this monolithic unity. Observing it, we become more acutely aware of what a deplorable fact it is that such unity is now lacking in the Polish trade union movement.

Events in Poland, the speaker continued, convincingly confirm the danger concealed in deviating from the principles of Marxism-Leninism in a socialist country and the great threat presented by splitting of trade union unity and working class unity and the weakening of class feeling with regard to the intrigues of internal and external antisocialist forces and the forces of reaction and imperialism.

Our branch trade unions, the speaker continued, have indisputably shown devotion to socialism's cause and will remain externally loyal to their class duty. We draw much valuable experience for our future work here at 17th USSR Trade Union Congress.

No one will succeed in wresting our country from the socialist community. We are not alone in the struggle for this. The benevolent internationalist assistance of the great Soviet land and other socialist countries will enable us to survive this very difficult period. A friend in need is a friend indeed. This popular saying was fully confirmed during the recent meeting between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and W. Jaruzelski in Moscow.

Noting the great significance of the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress for the international trade union movement and the whole world's working people, the speaker stressed the importance of the fact that it was from this congress' rostrum that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward new peace initiatives and new disarmament proposals.

The speaker rated highly the award to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev of the WFTU Gold Medal, ceremonially presented to him at the congress.

Polish Official on Unity

LD250608 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 Mar, TASS -- The recent congress of the Soviet Trade unions is an outstanding event in international life, a SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA correspondent has been told by the Chairman of the All-Poland Commission on Cooperation Between Industrial Trade Unions E. Mielnicki.

The congress is of outstanding significance -- from its rostrum Leonid Brezhnev put forward the new historical proposals of relaxation of international tension, consolidation of peace on earth.

Another specific feature of the work of the congress was the atmosphere of unity, unity not only at the Hall of the Palace of Congresses among representatives of the working people of the Soviet Union, but also among foreign delegations. The pivotal theme -- the theme of peace and cooperation keynoted every speech. Such unanimity is quite understandable: It is exactly preservation of peace, tranquility and mutual understanding that can help carry through what has been planned, to put into life the undertakings which will improve the life of the working people.

The most indelible impression was produced upon me by Leonid Brezhnev's speech, stressed the Polish trade union leader. Our peoples know what is war. 20 million Soviet people and 6 million Poles -- this is the dear price paid for freedom and independence. Exactly therefore nobody will be able to wrest our country from the socialist community. We are not alone in the struggle for this. The well-wishing, internationalist attitude of the great land of the Soviets and other socialist states will enable us to live through a difficult period. The situation in our country is being gradually stabilised, economy is reviving, plants are functioning, thanks to cooperation and support of the fraternal countries.

Romanian Guests's Speech

PM241005 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Mar 82 p 4

[Report on speech by Cornel Onescu, chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania, at the 18 March session of the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions]

[Text] We listened with great interest, the speaker stated, to the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to the AUCCTU report presented to the congress, which reflected the Soviet working people's outstanding achievments in all spheres of activity under the CPSU's leadership, as well as the trade union's contribution to your motherland's economic and social progress.

The meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stand out as events of great significance in the multifaceted, constantly developing Romanian-Soviet ties. On each occasion these meetings have given a new and powerful boost to the comprehensive cooperation between our parties and our peoples based on the principles of scientific socialism, full equality, mutual respect,and noninterference in internal affairs and comradely mutual assistance.

The cooperation between Romanian and USSR trade unions is also a manifestation of these friendly ties.

The speaker described in detail the energy with which Romania's working people and trade unions are working to fulfill the 12th RCP Congress decisions, the party's program for building a comprehensively developed socialist society and advancing Romania toward communism, and the 1981-1985 5-year plan. Romania's trade unions, he said, support and develop friendly ties and cooperation with the trade unions of all socialist countries and are constantly broadening relations with the trade unions of developing and capitalist countries. Within the framework of its relations, the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania consistently advocates pooling the efforts of the whole world's working people and trade unions in the struggle for disarmament and peace, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for the establishment of a new international economic order and for the resolution of all conflicts and disputes by political means alone.

The speaker rated highly the new peace initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the congress and expressed the confidence that this appeal for reason, cooperation and a curb on the arms race would find a broad international response.

Foreign Guests at Enterprises

PM241447 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Mar 82 p 4

[P. Volpyanskiy, N. Shevtsov report: "Cordiality and Hospitality"]

[Text] Many Moscow enterprises were the venue yesterday for friendly meetings and talks between representatives of the capital's working people and guests of the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress.

The Hungarian trade union delegation, headed by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council [SZOT], was warmly greeted at Moscow's "Manometr" production association where a Soviet-Hungarian friendship meeting was held. Opening it, trade union committee chairman V.V. Kuznetsov remarked that the "Manometr" collective had initiated a labor pledge in honor of the 12th MSZMP Congress. It ensured high-quality production of instruments delivered to fraternal Hungary ahead of schedule. The meeting was addressed by Ye.L. Ivanov, a fitter, who stated that the enterprise workers would exert all their efforts, experience and knowledge for the noble cause of strengthening Hungarian-Soviet friendship. Ye.A. Mikhaylov, chief of No 3 shop, stressed in his speech that every order and request from the Hungarian friends would be willingly fulfilled by "Manometr" workers.

Those present listened very attentively to the speech by Sandor Gaspar, SZOT general secretary. He conveyed fraternal greetings from Hungary's working people and trade unions to the "Manometr" collective and wished that enterprise's workers and employees new successes in work.

To the tumultuous applause of those present, the Hungarian delegation presented the "Manometr" production association's collective with the SZOT friendship banner.

A group of foreign guests to the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress yesterday visited Moscow's Vladimir Ilich Electrical Engineering Plant. The trade union emissaries met plant workers, and a rally was held in the enterprise's mechanical repair shop. (Bayram Akhmed Mekhmed), secretary general of the Federation of Revolutionary Trade Unions of Cyprus (DEV-ISH), who addressed the meeting, was warmly greeted by those present.

The work of the USSR trade union forum, (B. Mekhmed) said, is occurring during a worsening of the international situation which is causing justified anxiety among the working people of all countries of the world. The forces of imperialism, (B. Mekhmed) continued, have long harbored plans for using the territory of Cyprus, which occupies an advantageous strategic position in the Mediterranean, in their aggressive schemes. However, Cypriots will not allow their island to be turned into NATO's "unsinkable aircraft carrier."

(B. Mekhmed) described to those present the activity of the Federation of Revolutionary Trade Unions of Cyprus, which was admitted to WFTU ranks at the 10th World Trade Union Congress in Havana.

The meeting was also addressed by Armando Teixeira da Silva, coordinating secretary of the Executive Commission of the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers-National Intersindical Secretariat; (Sakhinis Dimitris), member of the Executive Committee of the United Trade Union Antidictatorship Movement of Greece (ESAK-S) and (Machina Stefano), deputy secretary general of the San Marino Confederation of Labor.

After the meeting there was a warm, friendly talk between the guests and the Vladimir Ilich plant workers, who described the work of the enterprise trade union committee, their labor successes and plans for the future.

On the same day, the member of the GDR trade union delegation headed by Harry Tisch, chairmen of the FDGB National Executive Committee, visited the "Khromatron" plant. Emissaries of Cuba's trade unions headed by Roberto Viega Menendez, secretary general of the Central Union of Cuban Workers, visited workers of a silk weaving factory in Cheremushki. Representatives of CSSR trade unions headed by Karel Hoffman, chairman of the Central Council of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement of Czechoslovakia, visited a Mytishchi machine building plant. Bulgaria's trade union representatives were warmly greeted by workers of the "ATE-1" automobile and tractor electrical equipment plant. Guests from Poland met with representatives of the Leninskiy Komsomol Vehicle Plant collective. Trade union figures from Britain, Ireland, Scotland, Malta, Belgium, France, New Caledonia, Reunion and Israel were given a hospitable reception at the "Rot-Front" confectionery association, as were representatives of the working people's organizations of Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka at the Mosstroytrans No 1 vehicle combine. The delegations from Burundi, Gabon, Zaire, Cameroon, the Congo, Madagascar and Niger were guests of the "Dukat" tobacco factory, while the emissaries of the trade unions of Benin, Upper Volta, Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Togo and Mauritius were guests of a branch of the Moscow No 2 clock and watch plant. Workers and employees of an automatic spindleless spinning factory were visited by guests of the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress from Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe. Representatives of working people's organizations from the United States, Canada, Guyana, Jamica and St Lucia visited the Kuntsevskiy Kim platinum needle plant. Workers of the railroad post office at the Kazanskiy Station met with emissaries of the trade unions of Trinidad and Tobago, Suriname, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guyana and Haiti. Trade union figures from Brazil, Guatemala, Panama, Puerto Rico and a representative of the Permanent Congress of Trade Union Unity of Latin American Workers met with the DSK-3 collective. Delegations from Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia and Nicaragua were received at an interrepublic wine plant.

Credentials Commission Report

PM241639 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Mar 82 p 3

[Credentials Commission report delivered to the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress in Moscow on 17 March by S.V. Kozlov, chairman of the Credentials Commission and secretary of the AUCCTU]

[Text] Comrade delegates: We congress participants and all the country's working people have greeted with tremendous enthusiasm and satisfaction the speech at our congress by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's vivid and profoundly meaningful speech is full of concern for increasing in every possible way the trade unions' role under conditions of developed socialism and for further strengthening their prestige and influence among the masses.

Reports and elections took place in trade unions before the congress. The report and election campaign, which was held under the profound influence of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, was marked by its high political standards, organization and businesslike approach. It cogently demonstrated once again that the working people and all Soviet people wholeheartedly approve the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the multifaceted, fruitful activity of the party Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by that faithful Leninist and outstanding politician and statesmen of our time, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

With a sense of tremendous pride, the commission reports that Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who has traveled the path from metallurgical industry worker to leader of the Communist Party and Soviet state, has been elected a delegate to our congress for the metallurgical industry workers union. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is essentially a delegate representing all Soviet trade unions, and at its session the Credentials Commission decided to issue him with accreditation document No 1 in the firm conviction that our congress delegates would fully approve this decision.

All members and candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee were unanimously elected delegates to the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress. This fact is another manifestation of the profound respect and trust felt by the broad working people's masses for our party's leaders.

Precisely 5,052 delegates were elected to the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress. The Credentials Commission reports to the congress that all delegates were elected in strict accordance with the requirements of USSR trade union rules and the sectorial trade unions' rules with the prescribed single norm for representation being observed.

The commission has verified the credentials of all delegates and deemed them to be valid.

The makeup of the delegates to the 17th Trade Union Congress reflects the profound shifts that have taken place in Soviet society's social structure during the stage of developed socialism. More than half the delegates, or to be more precise 52.4 percent of them, are workers and kolkhoz members. Precisely 2,393 delegates from the working class, the leading force of our society, were elected to the congress.

And 268 kolkhoz members were elected congress delegates -- almost 39 percent more than at the last congress. Nowadays 97.7 percent of people working permanently on kolkhozes are trade union members. Those figures show that the task which trade unions were set at the 25th CPSU Congress of increasing the mass nature of trade union organizations on kolkhozes has been fulfilled.

The inviolable alliance of workers and peasants that has emerged in our country has undergone development in the firm political and ideological unity of these classes with the people's intelligentsia [sentence as published]. The congress delegates include 700 figures in science, culture and art, physicians, teachers and other representatives of the intelligentsia.

Thus the congress delegates in practice represent all social strata of Soviet society. This is a vivid manifestation of trade union democracy.

The Credentials Commission reports with satisfaction that 3,927 of the delegates have been awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union, 11 hold the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and 570 the title of Hero of Socialist Labor; 264 delegates are winners of Lenin and state prizes, and of them 112 are workers and kolkhoz members.

Primary trade union organizations, which operate in the very midst of the masses, have a tremendous role in implementing the diverse economic and social tasks and in educating the working people. They are represented at the congress by more than 1,500 trade union group organizers and chairmen of shop committees and trade union committees in enterprises, organizations, sovkhozes, kolkhozes, scientific institutions and educational establishments.

The trade unions' boundless trust in the Communist Party and the great prestige enjoyed by communists among the working people's masses are shown by the fact that 63.2 percent of the congress delegates are members or candidate members of the CPSU.

One congress delegate in three is a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the union and autonomous republic supreme soviets or local soviets.

The broad and fruitful participation of Soviet women in the management of state and social affairs is a real factor in our life. They head over half of the trade union organizations, and 2,106 women have been elected to the congress.

A large detachment of delegates is representing our glorious Soviet young people at the congress. They include 386 members of the All-Union Lenin Komsomol.

Precisely 13.2 percent of delegates are aged under 30, 56.1 percent are between 31 and 50, 25.1 percent are between 51 and 60 and 5.6 percent are over 60 years old. This is graphic evidence of the indissoluble connection between all generations of our country's working people.

Working people's improved educational standards are shown by the fact that 91.8 percent of the delegates have higher, uncompleted higher or secondary education.

Representatives of all union and autonomous republics, oblasts and national okrugs are taking part in the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress. The RSFSR's trade union organizations are represented at the congress by 2,976 delegates, those of the Ukraine by 815, Kazakhstan by 233, Uzbekistan by 184, Belorussia by 183, Georgia by 87, Azerbaijan by 79, Moldavia by 74, Lithuania by 67, Latvia by 58, Armenia by 56, Kirgizia by 51, Tadzhikistan by 49, Turkmenia by 38 and Estonia by 37.

Uniting all the country's social groups and all its nationalities and ethnic groups, Soviet trade unions contribute as an influential force in our society to strengthening the Soviet people's moral and political unity.

The representative composition of the congress reflects Soviet people's increased level of consciousness and political, social and labor activeness and the growth of trade unions' influence on all aspects of our society's life.

Under the wise leadership of the Communist Party, the Soviet trade unions are fully determined to make a fitting contribution to implementing the plans for communist building formulated by the 26th party congress and to greet fittingly the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

TRUD on Delegates' Speeches

PM241215 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 19 March carries on pages 2-3 unattributed reports, under the general heading "Debates on AUCCTU and Central Auditing Commission Reports," of speeches delivered by delegates to the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions in Moscow 17-18 March. The speech at the 17 March session by M.A. Srebnyy, chairman of the Central Committee of the coal industry workers' trade union, pays tribute to Brezhnev's congress speech and approves AUCCTU activity in the last 5 years before dealing with fuel and energy problems and socialist competition. In this context, according to the paper, he says:

"Our trade union's work is now subordinated to a main aim, the speaker stressed: to improving the role and effectiveness of activities by trade union groups and section and shop committees, since it is only by relying on them that we will be able to raise the efficiency of the competition. We also deem it a key task to enlist working people on an increasingly massive scale in the administration of production by their participating in the work of standing production conferences and in organizations of the scientific and technical society and the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers."

The speech at the 18 March session by T.I. Mosashvili, chairman of the Georgian Trade Union Council, the paper reports, outlines the achievements of Georgia's workers in recent years before continuing as follows:

"Working people's participation in production administration has increased. The saving from the activity of standing production conferences, from introducing scientific and technical achievements into production and from the proposals of rationalizers and inventors in the last 5 years has totaled hundreds of millions of rubles."

A.Ye. Dubkov, chairman of the Khabarovskiy Kray Trade Union Council, who addressed the 18 March session, outlined the kray's 10th 5-Year Plan achievements and its work to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, particularly on the team method of working, the paper says, before continuing.

"Under conditions of the kray's rapidly developing economy, the problem of the broad enlistment and securing of cadres is acute, the speaker continued. Taking account of the growth of production volume in the current 5-year plan, additional tens of thousands of people must be enlisted in work in industry and construction. At the same time, the trade union council and committees are launching work on making more efficient use of manpower. In Komsomolsk-na-Amure, for example, the trade union committee of the Amurlitmash plant has, together with the administration, formulated a comprehensive plan for raising manpower efficiency. Implementing the measures outlined makes possible a relative saving of over 1,000 workers and the assimilation of 36 percent of the increased volume of production planned for the 5-year plan without increasing the number of workers. Similar plans are being formulated at a number of other enterprises, too.

"Active work on seeking out internal reserves is being done by standing production conferences, scientific and technical societies and the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalisers.

"Unfortunately, some ministries and departments are not meeting the requirements of the 25th and 26th party congresses for the comprehensive construction of industrial enterprises. On the pretext of making construction work cheaper, they often omit from estimates resources intended for building housing and social, cultural and consumer projects."

Finally, the speech at the 18 March session by O.I. Ishankuliyeva, chairman of the Turkmen Trade Union Council, dwelt on Turkmenistan's industrial development and socialist competition results before continuing, according to the report:

"The speaker noted the fundamental importance of the CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On the Work of Karagandinskiy Party Obkom To Fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions on the Party Leadership of Trade Union Organizations and To Increase Their Role in Economic and Cultural Building.' The decisions by the Turkemenistan CP Central Committee plenum, which reviewed in the last year the question of further improving the leadership of trade unions and increasing their role in economic and cultural building, were imbued with a profound interest in raising the militancy of the republic's primary trade union organizations."

Vasilkov on Press Center

PM231527 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Mar 82 p 3

[Yu. Vasilkov report: "Press Center on Zubovskiy Boulevard"]

[Text] Yesterday the press center for the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress began work on Zubovskiy Boulevard, Moscow. Over 200 foreign correspondents and numerous Soviet press representatives have been accredited to it.

AUCCTU Secretary V.P. Provotorov, speaking at the first press conference, noted that the Soviet trade unions are the most mass public organization, uniting all social groups of working people in their ranks. They now have over 130 million members, and this is 98.6 percent of all workers. Every year about 3 million people join the trade unions. The numbers of trade union members among kolkhoz members have increased considerably in the past 5-year period from 4.5 to 12 million.

The congress has been preceded by a report and election campaign held in an atmosphere of efficiency and an exacting attitude to the appraisal of work done. High political activeness is evidenced by the fact that one in every seven trade union members spoke in discussions of accountability reports at meetings, conferences and congresses -- which means, taking the country as a whole, some 20 million trade union members.

The meetings, conferences and congresses comprehsnsively analyzed the activity of trade union organs in fulfilling the 25th and 26th party congress decisions, the tasks proposed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 16th USSR Trade Union Congress and the decisions of that congress.

The 17th Trade Union Congress is the most representative in the whole history of the trade union movement in our country. Some 5,052 delegates have been elected to it. As indeed at previous congresses, the working class had broad representation. Some 2,393 workers, or 47.4 percent of the overall number of delegates, have been elected to the congress -- many more than at the preceding congress. Some 251 kolkhoz members, or 130 percent more than at the 16th congress, have been elected delegates.

True to their international duty, the Soviet trade unions have invited to their congress delegations from more than 140 foreign countries representing national trade union centers and international and regional organizations. It is thought that about 300 foreign visitors will attend the congress.

V.P. Provotorov described the practical problems of trade union work on which the congress delegates will focus their attention. In conclusion he replied to numerous questions.

Films on various aspects of the activity of Soviet trade unions were drawn to the attention of journalists.

SHCHERBITSKIY AT PLENUM DISCUSSING PARTY WORK

LD250614 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Today in Kiev at a plenum of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, the organizational and political work of the Doetskiy Gorkom and the Nikopolskiy Raykom in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast was discussed. It was noted in the reports and speeches of Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the republic CP Central Committee, and other speakers that the town and the rayon are steadily fulfilling state plans according to main indicators and are ensuring a steady growth in production. A significant place at the plenum was taken by questions concerning internal party life and raising the fighting spirit of party organizations. The responsibility of secretaries of party committees for the state of affairs in towns and villages was stressed.

ALIYEV MEETS WITH USSR GOSPLAN OFFICIAL RYABOV

WA151030 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 26 February carries on page one a 200-word report of USSR Gosplan First Deputy Chairman, Ya.P. Ryabov's visit to Baku on 23-25 February. He was joined by a group of spcialists from the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry and Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry. While in Baku Ryabov visited an air conditioner plant, familiarized himself with the construction of a plant for building off-shore oil platforms and several other factories including some in Sumgait and Kirovobad.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbiajan SSR CP Central Committee, greeted him in the Azerbaijan Central Committee.

Besides the ministry specialists, Ryabov was accompanied on his trip by G.N. Seidov, K.M. Bagirov, C.B. Tatliyev and S.K. Abbasaliyev.

ALIYEV ATTENDS MONUMENT UNVEILING IN BAKU

LD232350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Excerpt] A monument to Dzhafar Dzhabarly, the founder of Soviet Azerbaijani drama, was festively unveiled in Baku today. At the meeting that was devoted to this event a speech was delivered by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

AZERBAIJAN AKTIV MEETS ON PLAN OBJECTIVES

WA051245 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 20 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Having considerably overfulfilled the quotas for the first year of the 5-year plan, from the very first days of the new year the Azerbaijan working people have been exerting every effort not only to consolidate but also to extend the successes that have been scored and make a fitting contribution to realization of the plans of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum.

A meeting of the republic party-economic aktiv held 19 January in the Palace imeni V.I. Lenin was devoted to the results of the work last year and the tasks of the party, soviet and management authorities for fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges for 1982 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; K.M. Bagirov, O.A. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, V.A. Guseynov, A.V. Kovtunov, I.A. Mamedov, F.E. Musayev, S.B. Tatliyev and A.M. Yusif-zade, members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Politburo; R.E. Mekhtiyev, D.M. Muslim-zade, K.N. Ragimov, L.Kh. Rasulova and G.Sh. Efendiyev, candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Politburo; N.M. Tishchenko, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; T.N. Khrennikov, chairman of the USSR Composers Union Board; Sh.A. Rasidze and G.V. Shcheglov, deputy chairmen of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; pacesetters of industrial enterprises, construction projects and kolkhozes and sovkhozes; figures of science and culture; and party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organization workers constituted the presidium.

The meeting was opened by K.M. Bagirov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

With great enthusiasm the participants elected the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev as the honorary presidium.

The report was delivered by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those assembled.

The following participated in discussion of the report: V.A. Guseynov, first secretary of Bakinskiy Gorkom; K.N. Ragimov, first secretary of Nakhichevanskiy Obkom; V.A. Bogoslovskiy, second secretary of Nagorno-Karabakhskiy Obkom; G.B. Agayev, chairman of Bardinskiy Rayon's Moskva Kolkhoz; R.A. Bagirli, first secretary of Kirovabadskiy Gorkom; G.N. Khlebunova, instrument controller at the Sumgait Khimprom Association; K.I. Ismailzade, first secretary of Imishlinskiy Raykom; D.N. Mamedov, chief of the catalytic reforming plant of the Novo-Bakinskiy Oil Refinery imeni Vladimir Ilich; F.I. Kengerli, chief of the Azerbaijan Railroad; K.N. Rizayev, chief of the Azerbaijan SSR Nonferrous Metallurgy Administration; Z.M. Gashumova, leader of a brigade of Shemakhinskiy Rayon's Sovetskaya Ukraina Sovkhoz; N.A. Mamedov, milker of Shekinskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Narimanov; and R.D. Sadykov, minister of construction materials industry.

The meeting unanimously approved the Azerbaijan SSR working People's socialist pledges for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Aliyev Report

WA051255 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 21 Jan 82 pp 1-4

[Report by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, at 19 January 1982 Azerbaijan SSR party-economic aktive meeting]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

Our country has embarked on the new year of 1982 full of optimism, creative strength and revolutionary energy. Armed with the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the working people of the Soviet Union scored great successes in socioeconomic development in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

I would like to mention primarily that the national income produced in 1981 increased 6.5 percent compared with the 3 percent envisaged by the plan. In other words, in 1 year the absolute increase was over R500 million, the equivalent of almost the entire increase in national income obtained in the 7th 5-Year Plan. The high rate of growth of national income is the result of the intensive development of all spheres of material production and the enlistment in work of a large new detachment of skilled workers, which opened up additional opportunities for satisfying the growing requirements of the republic's working people and raising their real income.

As in previous years, the main ingredient of the republic's success was socialist competition for an increase in production efficiency and work quality, which became widespread in all sectors of the economy. The creativity, initiative and enthusiasm of the masses bore excellent fruit.

True to their word, the industrial workers reported to the motherland, the party and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that the socialist pledges of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan were fulfilled in all technical-economic indicators. (stormy, prolonged applause)

Comrades! Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum that the party and the people have complex tasks to tackle in 1982 and all subsequent years of the 5-year plan. The realization of these tasks demands the mobilization of all forces and resources and, primarily, the energy and inspired labor of the masses. Responding to the party's appeal, Azerbaijan's industrial workers have unanimously supported an endeavor to mark the second year and the entire 5-year plan with record indicators.

The socialist pledges of the Azerbaijan SSR's working people were the result of a creative quest for reserves and the efforts of the workers and all laborers to make their personal contribution to the multiplication of public wealth. Thanks to the further dynamic and proportional development of social production and an increase in its efficiency in every possible way, they envisage over the 5-year period an increase in national income of 31 percent against the planned 29 percent, fulfillment of the 5-year plan for industrial production ahead of schedule, by 7 October 1985, a production increase of 32 percent instead of the stipulated 30 percent and a more than doubling of the manufacture of products bearing the symbol of quality.

The honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, it is planned to complete the 1982 quota for the sale and production of the majority of most important types of industrial products 3 days ahead of schedule, sell no less than R100 million worth of products additionally and strive to fulfill the plans for supplies thereof within the set times and according to the scheduled list. The collectives of hundreds of shops, brigades and sections and 102,000 production innovators have undertaken to fulfill the 1982 quota by the 65th anniversary of Great October. The collectives of over 500 shops, sections and brigades and 40,000 workers have resolved to fulfill two 5-year plans in the 5-year period. (applause)

Our plans and socialist pledges provide for the comprehensive development of the republic's economy and are characterized by a further strengthening of the industrial potential and a continuation of the policy of refining the economy's sectorial structure.

Proceeding from this, the 1982 plan poses an increase in industrial production of 5.3 percent, one of the highest indicators among the union republics. The pledges provide for overfulfillment of the quota for an increase in industrial production by 10 percent. In the current year, the volume of industrial production will pass the R10 billion mark, 2.5 times more than in 1970. (applause)

As you know, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has set a firm course toward ensuring the unswerving fulfillment of plans in all technical-economic indicators by each labor collective and toward working without stragglers. Last year we achieved certain successes in this direction. The number of enterprises that failed to fulfill the plans was reduced by 1/3. Some 25 out of the republic's 34 ministries and departments, the industry of the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast, the city of Ali-Bayramly and Baku's Azizbekovskiy, Leninskiy, Nasiminskiy, Karadagskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy, imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov, Shaumyanovskiy and Kirovskiy Rayons completed the year without stragglers.

At the same time, 28 production associations and enterprises, or 4 percent of them, failed to cope with the plans last year. Moreover, certain enterprises reduced production volume. Fulfillment of the product list and product supply plans is not in good shape. Quotas for the manufacture of more than half of the most important types of industrial product were not fulfilled in 1981. Pulling up these sections is a matter of paramount importance, the more so in that as of the current year fulfillment of contractual supply obligations has become a basic indicator in the summation of socialist competition results.

The pledges for an increase in the quality of industrial output are crucial. Manufacture of products of the highest quality category in the 5-year period is to more than double, and there should be a considerable increase in the proportion of such products even in the current year. This is bluntly speaking, a difficult task, but the resources and potential that our industry possesses will enable us to tackle it successfully, given their efficient use.

It is planned to do much to economize on fuel, power, metal, cement, lumber and other resources. It is planned to save as much electric power in 1982 as is consumed in a year by an industrial city such a Mingechaur. I wish to remind you in this connection that indicators of economies and thrift are also decisive henceforth in the summation of competition results. Managers, party and soviet authorities and trade union and Komsomol organizations must erect a reliable barrier against lax management and extravagance and losses and unproductive expenditure.

Successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges of 1982 and the 11th 5-year period is impossible without a concentration of effort in the key sectors of the republic's economy, the surmounting of bottlenecks and the pulling up of the lagging areas. For this reason, we cannot fail to be disturbed by the fact that the Azneft and Kaspmornefetegazprom Associations began the new year with a lag in oil production. The serious shortcomings in their activity were discussed in detail at the Central Committee plenum last December, but the sector's leaders are being slow to adopt decisive measures.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Politburo recently studied the question "The work of Party Committees of the Oil- and Gas-Producing and Drilling Administrations of Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon in Mobilizing Collectives for the Fulfillment of Plans and Socialist Pledges in Light of the Requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress." As the discussion showed, the party committees of these administrations are not exerting appropriate influence on the accomplishment of operational tasks and are making an inadequate study of difficult production problems, the observance of production and labor discipline and people's political education. It needs to be said that such shortcomings are also characteristic of many other party organizations of oil and gas industry enterprises.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee considers it advisable to hold a meeting of the republic oil and gas industry aktiv. We hope that in preparing for the aktiv meeting the oil workers will pull themselves up and greet it with good results.

For successful accomplishment of the tasks confronting the petroleum-refining industry it is essential that the leadership of the ministry and its enterprises and the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations provide for the more rational use of available capacity and its maximum load and, through this, an increase in the manufacture of high-quality petroleum derivatives.

The republic's chemical and petrochemical industry has great potential. On the basis of a further improvement in supplies to the operating enterprises of equipment, a refinement in production-engineering processes and the maximum loading and efficient use of capacity, it is necessary in these sectors to strive for a high rate of production growth and, what is most important, a considerable increase in the proportion of the end product and its increased quality. Unfortunately, this potential has not been duly reflected in certain enterprises' socialist pledges. But we are counting on the chemical and petrochemical workers being able to commission all available potential and securing high production indicators.

The labor collectives of engineering enterprises and associations have adopted socialist pledges and counterplans for the 11th 5-Year Plan corresponding to the policy of refining the structure of the republic's industry. They have promised in 1982 to additionally produce R10 million worth of products and to have increased the production volume by a factor of 1.7 over the 5-year period against a planned factor of 1.6 The extensive introduction of progressive production processes and the assimilation of the manufacture of highly efficient types of machinery and instruments are planned. We do not doubt that the engineers will honorably implement the scheduled program for the sector's development and not only fulfill but overfulfill the socialist pledges. (applause)

In the 5-year period, nonferrous metallurgy workers have to increase production by a factor of 1.5 and strive for the more intensive and comprehensive use of metal and raw materials and an increase in the proportion of the end product. Considerable qualitative changes are to occur in ferrous metallurgy.

The first step was taken in 1981 in implementation of plans for the further development of the republic's electric power engineering as determined for the 11th 5-Year Plan. Thanks to the selfless labor of the construction workers, assemblers and operators, the installation was completed and the first power unit of 300,000-kilowatt capacity of the Azerbaijan GRES -- the biggest in the Transcaucasus -- was commissioned ahead of schedule. (applause) The construction workers, assemblers and operators have undertaken to continue construction of the Azerbaijan GRES and Shamkhor GES at an accelerated pace in 1982 and provide for the ahead-of-schedule commissioning of a second power unit of the GRES of 300,000-kilowatt capacity and a hydraulic turbogenerator unit of 190,000-kilowatt capacity of the GRES. We are sure that these pledges will be successfully fulfilled. (applause)

An important place in our plans is occupied by the production of consumer goods and the accelerated development of group "b" sectors. However, there are still many shortcomings and unsolved problems in the work of the light and food industries.

It is necessary first of all to achieve stable operation of the republic's Ministry of Light Industry enterprises and adopt decisive measures to remove the serious shortcomings in the activity of the ministry leadership that we have criticized repeatedly.

Last year the production increase for the Ministry of Light Industry constituted only 2.3 percent, six times less than the level intended orginally. Nor was the product list in good shape -- plans for the manufacture of 13 out of 23 most important products were disrupted, and 29 enterprises failed to meet their obligations to the clients. Equipment down time, losses of work time and manpower turnover are high, product rejection is great, accounting and accountability have been organized unsatisfactorily and instances of window dressing, defrauding the state and exaggerated reports have been revealed at many enterprises.

The serious miscalculations in personnel work are a principal cause of the serious situation that has come about in the ministry. Workers are often promoted to executive office without a careful study of their political, professional and moral qualities. There have been many incompetent and unenterprising people among them who compromised themselves in the past.

The sector lacks a full-fledged personnel reserve, and the available specialists are not being retained. Every second enterprise director and chief engineer has been replaced in the Ministry of Light Industry system in the last 3 years, and in certain factories a change of management occurs almost annually. A clear-cut system of organization and the monitoring of performance is lacking in the activity of the ministry machinery, as is due discipline and order, promptitude, efficiency and purposefulness.

We have repeatedly warned Comrade Minister Melikov and his first deputy, Comrade Guseynov, and demanded that they adopt effective measures to remove the shortcomings. But, to judge by everything, they have not drawn the requisite conclusions. And the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee will evidently have to study the question of their responsibility.

The leaders of the Ministries of Local Industry and of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry need to ensure unconditional fulfillment of the plans and pledges for the entire product list and a considerable broadening of selection and improvement in the quality of the manufactured product.

A most important task of the Ministry of Food Industry and related enterprises is a constant broadening of the selection and an improvement in the quality of foodstuffs and the rational and comprehensive use of raw material resources.

It is essential to make the enterprises and procurement centers of cotton-ginning, vinicultural, canning and tobacco industry ready in good time for the acceptance and processing of the raw materials of the coming harvest, accelerate the construction and commissioning of new plants, strive for an improvement in the technical condition of the operating plants and implement measures for the extensive introduction of new methods of waste-free agricultural product processing technology.

In accordance with the directives of the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress, the development of a goal-oriented comprehensive program to further increase the production of consumer goods in 1981-1985 and the period through 1990 has now been completed. It provides for an increase in consumer goods' manufacture over the 5-year period of 37.7 percent against a planned 35 percent, or a R1 billion. Thus the volume of their production will have reached R3.5 billion by the end of 1985. The production of everyday cultural and household items, whose manufacture will increase by a factor of almost 1.5 against the 1.4 envisaged by the Main Directions, will develop at a preferential pace. The manufacture of articles from local raw materials and industrial waste will have increased by a factor of 8-10. Some R270 million of capital investments will be channeled into implementation of the program in the current 5-year plan.

Great tasks confront the republic's transport workers. For their accomplishment it is essential to take account of everything valuable that has been generated by the practice of competition, ensure the precise work of each collective and the uninterrupted delivery of freight and enhance the standard of passenger service. It is the duty of the communications engineers to continue to raise the quality of the work of all forms of communication, particularly telephone, and pay more attention to the population's needs and requests.

Summing up what has been said, I would like to again emphasize that industry, transport and communications workers are confronted with great tasks and that it is their duty not only to fulfill but also overfulfill the plans and pledges in all indicators. (stormy applause)

There is no doubt, comrades, that industry's successful operation in 1982 will largely depend on the rhythm set in January and the first quarter. But the indicators of industry's work in the first half of January are disquieting.

Comrades! The republic's agricultural workers marked the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan with the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plans and high socialist pledges for the production and procurement of all types of agricultural products.

The party, soviet and agricultural authorities must adopt all measures to ensure that the entire set of operations on tending the winter crops is performed at a high field-management level in the winter and early spring periods and to prevent the loss of a single hectare of sown area. This year we must increase the yield of cereals by a minimum of 3-4 quintals.

An expansion of the areas sown to and an increase in the yield of corn is a big reserve for an increase in grain production in the republic.

For the second year in succession our machine operators fulfilled the plans and socialist pledges for the machine harvesting of raw cotton. Machines harvested almost 300,000 tons of cotton, or one-half of the planned volume. It is gratifying that the leaders and specialists of many farms have had faith in the productive power of equipment and been persuaded that without cotton-harvesting machines it is difficult and frequently impossible to pick the cultivated harvest any faster.

The qualitative indicators of cotton growing improve from year to year. Last year 97 percent of the planned volume of raw cotton sold to the state was Grade 1. Its proportion of overall procurement amounted to 57.4 percent against the 35 percent average for the country. According to preliminary calculations, kolkhoz and sovkhoz net income from cotton growing will constitute R211 million, 13.5 times more than in 1969. High indicators have been achieved in the treatment of the harvest -- the fiber yield constitutes 34 percent.

The foundation of next year's harvest is now being laid. In the main, the cotton-sowing areas have plowed the fall field within the optimum times and applied a sufficient quantity of fertilizer and are leaching saline land and performing winter grazing and other operations ahead of schedule. But it is a different state of affairs in Kyurdamirskiy Rayon. An inspection carried out by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee have revealed outrageous instances of flagrant violation of field-management rules in plowing. It was performed on many kolkhozes without the preliminary clearing of the stubble remains of the cotton stems and other weeds and with plows mounted without skim-coulters to a depth of only 18-22 centimeters. Some 900 hectares have still not been cleared of cotton stems on the rayon's farms. And we cannot fail to be angered by the fact that the rayon reported the successful fulfillment of the plan for fall plowing and that the plowing prior to the sowing of cotton had been performed exclusively by double-depth plows and plows with skim-coulters. It is incomprehensible whom Comrade Makhmudov, first secretary of the Kyurdamirskiy Raykom, Comrade Abdullayev, chairman of the rayispolkom, and Comrade Veliyev, chief of the rayon soviet agricultural administration, were deceiving and for what reason? Surely they understand that such actions only complicate the struggle for a high cotton harvest?

It is essential that the Ministry of the Cotton Cleaning Industry accelerate the cleaning of seed cotton and cater fully to the farms' requirements for high-grade seed.

In a word, all work must be geared to giving the motherland new records in cotton growing this year. (stormy applause)

As you can see, there is something for the leaders and specialists of the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, Ministry of Agriculture and the rayons and farms to think about and work on. The most efficient use possible should be made of the winter period for the removal of shortcomings and increased tending of the vineyards to fully preserve and multiply the power of the grapevine.

The experience we have accumulated enables us to put forward a difficult but feasible task -- increasing grape production to 2 million tons in the next few years. And this year we hope that the republic's viticulturists will remain true to the good tradition of recent years, when they increased the delivery of amber clusters to the state by 200,000 tons annually and will add to last year's very high level no less than a further 200,000 tons. (stormy applause)

A critical time is approaching in vegetable growing. The sowing of seeds in hotbeds will begin in the next few days in the southern zone. It is necessary to fully prepare hotbed-hothouse facilities for sowing as quickly as possible. Along with this, it is necessary to increase the tending of the sowings of early cabbage so as to begin its bulk harvesting and shipment at the end of March.

It is the duty of the republic Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the Gossnab to have fully met the farms' packaging requirements by the vegetable harvesting and shipment season. The Railroad Administration needs to have considered ahead of time and resolved all questions connected with the stockpiling of refrigerator cars in order to prevent a repetition of the mistakes and miscalculations made last season.

Although the plans for the procurement of fruit and potatoes were fulfilled last year, their production and sale to the state was below the 1980 level. A strained situation is taking shape in the fulfillment of the plan for tobacco procurement. Of course, this is connected to a certain extent with the unfavorable weather conditions, particularly in the winter-spring period, which had a negative influence on the formation of the harvest. But no less to blame are the agricultural ministries and departments, their local authorities and rayon and farm leaders, who failed to ensure the purposeful tending of the orchards and potato and tobacco plantations.

In the very near future we will examine the proposals that have been made for increasing potato production and procurement in the republic in 1982-1985. It is planned, inter alia, to have increased potato production to 240,000 tons, in 1985. This will make it possible to considerably improve supplies to Azerbaijan's population of home-produced potatoes.

As you know, last year we created the Main Administration of Poultry Breeding Industry under the auspices of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers. The first results confirm the correctness of the decision. The Azglavptitseprom considerably overfulfilled the plans and increased the production of poultry meat 42 percent and eggs 11 percent compared with 1980.

But the most difficult period of livestock wintering -- February-April, when there is a decline in feed stocks -- is ahead of us. For this reason, paramount and, it may be said, decisive significance is attached to the rational use of fodder and the prevention of any fodder losses. It is essential to provide for the uninterrupted operation of all feed-preparation shops and food kitchens and give the livestock straw and other fodder only in prepared form.

The Ministry of Agriculture, State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking and Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the rayon party, soviet and agricultural authorities must adopt all measures to ensure a high rate of production and procurement of animal husbandry products, the successful wintering of livestock and the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges by each kolkhoz and sovkhoz. (stormy applause)

At the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum held last December we set specific times for completion of the repair and preparation of agricultural equipment for the fieldwork season. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee held zonal meetings in six rayons to this end. This measure proved very timely and useful and helped many rayons increase the pace of the repair of agricultural equipment and improve its quality.

It must be said that the leadership of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika] (Comrade Kerimov) is not paying due attention to providing the farms with spares, units and components and is adopting a formal attitude toward introduction of the method of specialized maintenance of the machinery-tractor pool and the equipment of the animal husbandry farmsteads and complexes. There are also serious shortcomings in the Goskomselkhoztekhnika's supply activity. The quality of tractor and automotive engine overhaul performed by the Plant imeni Azizbekov, the Yevlakh repairs plant and other enterprises is low. All this is having a negative effect on the state of agricultural equipment and giving rise to justified complaints from the kolkhoz and sovkhoz machine operators and specialists and rayon leaders.

On the basis of a further extension of the specialization, concentration and intensification of agricultural production and a constant growth in the productivity of farming and animal husbandry, the republic's agricultural workers have resolved in the 11th 5-Year Plan to increase the average annual production of agricultural products 22 percent and labor productivity 18 percent. They have also adopted responsible pledges for 1982. And the task is not only to fulfill but to overfulfill them. We are sure that in the jubilee year of the Soviet multinational state Azerbaijan's rural workers will provide the country with more grain, cotton, grapes, vegetables and other crops than in the last big-harvest year. (stormy applause) Through the selfless labor of the farmers and stockbreeders, Azerbaijan's agriculture will rise to a new level in the 11th 5-Year Plan and become an even more developed component of the socialist economy. This will be our worthy contribution to the practical implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the party's wise agrarian policy. (stormy applause)

Qualitative changes have occurred in the construction complex itself, the labor productivity growth rate quotas are being fulfilled in stable fashion and a considerable amount of work has been done to concentrate labor and material resources in the most important areas of the development of the republic's economy.

A complex for primary petroleum refining at the Baku Oil Refinery imeni XXII Syezda KPSS, the first power unit at the Azerbaijan GRES, capacity at the Baku Electrical Engineering Plant imeni 50-Letiya Komsomola Azerbaydzhana and the Ali-Bayramly instruments plant, the dyeing-finishing works in the Sheki Silk Association imeni V.I. Lenin, the Nakhichevan knitted underwear factory and the plant for primary winemaking in Dzhalilabadskiy Rayon were commissioned at a high level of quality. Some 28 most important facilities in petroleum engineering, in the chemical, petrochemical, electrical engineering, instrument-making, light and food industries and in agriculture and water management were commissioned; also, 67 kilometers of new motor roads were built and more than 600 kilometers underwent major repair, a large number of bridges was erected and 47 kilometers of railroad track were laid.

While speaking with satisfaction of the successes that were achieved, at the same time we see many shortcomings and unutilized potentials in the republic's construction industry. The Ministry of Industrial Construction, Ministry of Rural Construction, the Glavbakstroy and the Glavazmontazhspetsstroy failed to secure the commissioning of milling works in Nakhichevan, plants for primary wine making in Kyurdamirskiy Rayon and tobacco fermentation in Kutkashen, enterprises for radio and TV repair and garbage treatment in Baku, a hospital in the Mardakyany community, a cardiology sanatorium in the Bilgya community and a number of other projects.

As in past years, the plan for the installation of facilities of capital construction's industrial base was not fulfilled in 1981. As demanded by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum held in December 1981, the leaders of the Ministry of Industrial Construction, Ministry of Rural Construction, Glavazmontazhspetsstroy, Glavbakstroy, Ministry of Construction Materials Industry and other ministries and departments must make a thorough study of questions concerning the sector's development prospects, tying them in closely with the increasing amount of construction in the republic.

The work of the ministries, departments and client-enterprises on the introduction of fixed capital is not improving quickly enough. Last year the republic as a whole failed to receive R121 million worth of fixed capital, R55 million of which was the responsibility of the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and the Glavazmeliovodstroy.

It is essential that the ministries, departments and client-enterprises analyze in depth the structure of the 1982 plan in January and provide for the timely assimilation of resources for the acquisition of equipment, exploration and exploitation drilling, field-management measures and other outlays which, as a whole, constitute more than one-half of the volume of annual capital investment.

Analyzing the causes of the instability in housing construction in Baku, we are forced to say yet again that they are to be found primarily in the ill-considered organization of work, the dispersal of forces and resources at numerous projects and in the inadequate supervision and lack of due attention on the part of the city's party and soviet authorities. Despite being fully provided with material resources, the Glavbakstroy (Comrade Akhundov) failed to perform more than R7 million worth of construction and installation work in housing construction and to create sufficient process stock for the rhythmic introduction of housing in the current year. This situation needs rectifying in the immediate future. For this, it is essential, without lowering the pace that has been achieved, to examine the state of affairs in the construction of each apartment building, supply them with material resources uninterruptedly and strive for a broad front of work for all three of Baku's house-building works.

In speaking of shortcomings in the work of the construction workers themselves, it should at the same time be mentioned that interruptions in supplies of rolled metal products, lumber and other materials have influenced the course of installations of projects.

A big and complex construction program has to be carried out in 1982. It is planned, inter alia, to introduce 12 percent more fixed capital than last year. It is gratifying to note that, endeavoring to fittingly greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, all construction worker, assembler, planner and construction industry enterprise collectives, having intensive plans, have adopted high pledges for over fulfilling the set quotas and the ahead-of-schedule commissioning of many projects nearing completion.

The number of production construction projects has been reduced considerably in the current year, but there has been an increase by a factor of 1.2 here in the volume of capital investments per project. This entire work on increasing the concentration of forces and resources should be geared to a reduction in incomplete construction to the scheduled level -- 85 percent. This is the main task of all participants in the construction production line.

The Central Committee Politburo recently examined and confirmed a list of 36 most important construction sites due for completion in 1982 and outlined specific measures to accelerate their installation. Such major construction projects as the power units at the Azerbaijan GRES and Shamkhor GES, capacity for the production of power engines at the Baku Electrical Engineering Plant imeni 50-Letiya Komsomola Azerbaydzhana, poultry complexes in Apsheronskiy Rayon, a number of enterprises for primary grape processing and the first stage of the Kurinskiy water main have to be introduced ahead of schedule and in accordance with the collective pledges. It is planned to build more than 50 kilometers of motor roads and continue construction of the Yevlakh-Belokany railroad line, which is important for the republic's economy. It is planned to commission housing with an area of more than 1 million square meters, schools for 26,000 pupils and a large number of preschool establishments and other social facilities. We are sure that the initiative of the foremost construction work and assembler collectives will be supported extensively and will contribute to the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for 1982 and the 5-year plan as a whole. (stormy applause)

In the current year, we have to perform R1,112,000,000 worth of contract work -- an increase of 7 percent over the previous year. For this reason, a most important task of the construction organizations is the concentration from the very start of the year of material and labor resources at projects nearing completion, the creation of an intensive work rhythm and the prompt solution of all questions. It is essential to develop a precise work schedule broken down into months and quarters for each construction project nearing completion, providing for a reduction in the duration of construction and the rhythmic delivery of projects throughout the year.

An important task of the clients is the timely provision of the construction projects nearing completion with equipment and special materials, primarily the projects of all-state significance monitored by the CPSU Central Committee. We must prevent lack of coordination between the specified construction times and the specified equipment supply times, and it is necessary to persistently undertake the training of operator personnel for the projects nearing completion and actively enlist them in work at the time the equipment is being assembled.

For successful construction progress and the fulfillment of the set quotas, it is essential that in the first 6 months the Gosplan, Gossnab, Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, Azerbaijan Railroad and Ministry of Motor Transport cater for the delivery to the construction sites of no less than 53-54 percent of the annual volume of material resources, allocate transport facilities for transportation of the construction freight on schedule and assist the contract organizations to assimilate capital for rolled metal, timber and cement supplied from outside of the republic.

It should be mentioned that following the meeting of the republic capital construction aktiv that was held last November, the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have markedly increased their influence on the work of the sector, assisted in the installation of the most important projects nearing completion and provided them with manpower and created suitable conditions for the construction workers' highly productive labor. This intensity of organizational and political work at the construction sites needs not only to be maintained but also multiplied and the progress of the installation of projects and capacities nearing completion must be put under constant supervision. Capital construction is a difficult and at the same time decisive area of the 5-year plan. And there is for us no more important task than consolidating the successes of 1981 and bringing this sector to the foremost boundaries of the economy in the 11th 5-Year Plan. (applause)

Comrades! In speaking of the results of last year, particular mention should be made of the further rise in the well-being of the republic's working people. It is particularly gratifying that this process is proceeding constantly and that the population's standard of living is becoming higher and higher with every passing year.

In the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan national income used for consumption and accumulation increased 6 percent compared with 1980. This indicator constituted R1,159 per capita, R46 more than in the previous year. The working people's real income increased 2.7 percent. There was an increase in the average monthly wages of workers and employees and kolkhoz members' pay. The payments and benefits that the population received from the social consumption funds increased by more than 7 percent. As already mentioned, the plan for housing construction was fulfilled and many social-cultural facilities were built.

The policy of the preferential growth of used national income, the amount of which, it is planned, will increase 5 percent, will be maintained in the present year. The consumption fund per capita is planned at R60 more than in 1980. The average monthly wage of workers and employees will exceed R154. Social consumption funds per capita will be R312, and real income will increase 3.8 percent.

Some 1.79 million square meters of housing, including 638,000 in the city of Baku, will be commissioned from all sources of financing. Water, gas and heat supplies and other municipal service sectors will be further developed. It is planned to implement a set of measures aimed at further improving the environment and the rational use of natural resources.

But the serious shortcomings and gaps in trade, which have been pointed out repeatedly by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, have yet to be surmounted. The Ministry of Trade (Comrade Kasumova) and the Azerittifak (Comrade Gasanov) have not achieved fulfillment of the plan and socialist pledges by all the organizations and enterprises under their jurisdiction. It has to be noted in this connection that complaints are received frequently from the working people about the absence in the trading system, and moreover for a long period, of salt, [chaynoy] soda, household soap, macaroni, tabacco products and fruit and vegetable and certain other products of which there is a sufficiency at the storehouses.

We received the first warning last October, when a vehicle was detained in Belokanskiy Rayon that had been exporting 40 tons of sugar out of the republic. Other such instances were subsequently brought to light.

But, as was established, the so-called exchange transactions were being carried out with the knowledge of the Azerittifak leadership and, for incomprehensible reasons, being encouraged by it. Yet, as stated by Comrade Gasanov himself, the trade system in the countryside was short of commodities that were being exported from Azerbaijan. And what was obtained in exchange? It is sufficient to say that the Azerittifak's warehouses hold R7 million worth of above-norm vodka.

This, comrades, is a crime manifestly being connived at by the Azerittifak leaders. They adopted no measures, attempting to prove the legitimacy of the transactions, which they term commercial but which I consider crooked. (stormy applause

Illegal trade deals in the consumers cooperative system became possible as a result of unsatisfactory control on the part of the Azerittifak Board and its Auditing Administration and the Auditing Commission for the Trading-Commercial Activity of Rayon Organizations, the corrupt practice of planning and distributing market allocations that had taken root and the incorrect selection and assignment of personnel.

Having recently examined this question, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Politburo reprimanded Comrade Gasanov, chairman of the Azerittifak, Comrade Guseynov, his duty; Comrade Gasanov, chief of the Auditing Administration; Comrade Rustamov, chairman of the Azerittifak Auditing Commission; and Comrade Aliyev, director of the Azerbaijan branch of the Tsentosoyuz's Scientific Research Institute of the Economics of Cooperative Trade. Comrades Mamedov and Kadyrov, leaders of the Gosbank's Azerbaijan office; Comrades Islamov, Akhmedzade, Safaraliyev and Ismaylov, raykom first secretaries; Comrade Veliyev, minister of internal affairs; and Comrade Zamanov, prosecutor of the republic, were strictly cautioned.

The party and soviet authorities have been instructed to put under special supervision questions concerning the population's uninterrupted supply with goods in everyday demand and to strictly punish persons proven guilty of illegal trade deals.

The state of public catering is also causing us serious concern. The Central Committee Politburo recently discussed the question of the organization of public catering at industrial enterprises and ascertained that it does not correspond to the party requirements and is not satisfying the working people's needs.

The Ministry of Trade, Azerittifak, local party and soviet authorities and industrial ministries and associations are not paying due attention to this important matter, considering it of secondary importance. We have charged the appropriate leaders with fundamentally changing their attitude toward public catering, dealing in more concrete manner with providing the workers' canteens with products, preventing their use for purposes other than intended and establishing control over rational expenditure. It is also necessary, evidently, to make better use of enterprise resources for reducing the cost of the workers' meals, particularly for those working at night.

Comrades! The republic's scientists are called on to play an important part in fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The Academy of Sciences has implemented a number of scientific-organizational measures to improve the planning and coordination of scientific research and experimental-design work, develop the physical plant, expand the scale of scientific research and strengthen science's alliance with production. Last year its establishments conducted studies in 242 problems and on 588 themes, many of which were incorporated in the plan of the republic's economic and social development. Some 58 developments with an anticipated saving of more than R70 million were introduced in production.

Big and responsible tasks confront the republic's creative intelligentsia. The 26th party congress called on the writers, artists, composers and theatrical and motion picture figures to participate more actively in the Lenin party's great and noble work on raising the new man, the builder of the future, and in the implacable struggle against ideas and antisocial phenomena alien to Soviet morality.

It is the duty of literature and art figures and the entire intelligentsia to respond to the concern and attention of the Communist Party and the Soviet state with new highly artistic works of high moral content that strikingly describe the heroic labor accomplishments of our contemporaries and establish in Soviet people the best features and qualities of citizen of the mature socialist society. (stormy applause)

Comrades! A most important condition of the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges of 1982 and the entire 11th 5-Year Plan is energetic and competent party leadership of all sectors of the economy and the party organizations' reliance on the experience and opinion of the working people's masses.

Summing up the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, it may be observed with satisfaction that the majority of the party committees has been enriched by the experience of leadership of the economy, is skillfully combining organizational, political and economic activity and, as a material result, achieved successful accomplishment of 1981 tasks.

Unfortunately, this is not the case everywhere. The level of the organizational and political work of certain gorkoms and raykoms does not yet fully correspond to today's requirements. Certain party committees are sometimes content with what has been achieved, so that a critical approach to an evaluation of what has been done and due organization and efficiency are lacking in their activity and the working people's public-political activeness is not being raised persistently and vigorously enough.

The party organizations should strive for the extensive participation of the masses in the discussion and solution of urgent production, everyday social and cultural questions, in the surmounting of shortcomings and in an improvement in the control of the affairs of the collectives, enterprises and society. It is essential to make more efficient use of the possibilities of socialist competition for the manifestation of the workers' energy and enterprise and their capabilities and talents.

"The very essence of communism," Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has observed, "is determined by the fact that the citizens have a high degree of awareness, a sense of responsibility to society and lofty moral qualities. It is for this reason that the fostering of the social awareness of all citizens is a most important part of the process of building communism."

In recent years the republic's party organizations have done a great deal to improve ideological and political education, increase its efficiency and strengthen its connection with practice. There has been a pronounced stimulation and closer approximation to life of political and economic training. The mass-political measures that are being conducted have become more meaningful. Measures for the introduction of a comprehensive approach in the practice of education are being implemented persistently.

Big educational opportunities are contained, as is known, in the good organization of socialist competition. However, some party authorities, ideological establishments and, particularly, the mass information media sometimes lack the ability to propagandize the experience and best achievements of shock production workers and the foremost collectives in a lively and intelligible manner and to discuss problems of socialist competition in businesslike fashion. Far from all party organizations are skillfully combining educational work with the accomplishment of operational tasks and taking account in ideological work of the practical requirements of the labor collectives and individual workers. Yet, as V.I. Lenin taught, all propaganda should be developed on the basis of the political experience of economic building. And all party committees, ideological establishments and the mass information and propaganda media are called on to abide by this wise instruction of Lenin's in their work. (applause)

Our press, television and radio must extensively illustrate the course of the labor rivalry of the collectives, enterprises, rayons and cities and ensure publicity for each stage of the struggle for the successful fulfillment of socialist pledges. The masses information media should reveal more strikingly the fervor of communist labor and the moral elevation of the man of labor and convincingly show the creative nature of socialist competition and its educational force.

Under the leadership of the party organizations, the working people of Soviet Azerbaijan have made extensive preparations for a fitting greeting of the glorious jubilee, devoting 60 shock weeks to the 60th anniversary of the USSR. The ideological establishments and mass information and propaganda media are performing purposeful work on the extensive portrayal of the historic gains of the party's Leninist nationality policy, the outstanding achievements of the union republics and the remarkable successes of Soviet Azerbaijan achieved with the help of our country's fraternal peoples. (stormy applause)

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has adopted a comprehensive decree aimed at the long term: "Measures for the Further Development of the Azerbaijan Working People's International Relations With the Working People of the Fraternal Soviet Republics." In the light of this decree, the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol authorities and management and public organizations, relying on accumulated experience, must constantly refine the current system of international and patriotic education, make fuller use of the wealth of the international relations and traditions of friendship of the republic's working people with all peoples of the country and expand and improve these relations in the practice of ideological and political education. It is essential to perform all educational work in the light of the tasks raised in the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congresses and in close connection with the preparations for a worthy greeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. (applause)

We realize that the plans and our socialist pledges for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan are intensive. But the accumulated experience and firm foundation laid in the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans, the good results and fast pace achieved in 1981, the businesslike mood and healthy moral-psychological atmosphere that reigns in the republic permit us to express the firm conviction that the responsible socialist pledges that have been adopted will not only be fulfilled but overfulfilled. (stormy, prolonged applause) Such is our tradition, which was born in the 1970's and which must and undoubtedly will be continued in the 1980's. (stormy applause)

We assure the CPSU Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the working people of Soviet Azerbaijan will commemorate the 60th anniversary of the USSR with successful implementation of the 1982 socialist pledges. (stormy, prolonged applause) The ahead-of-schedule implementation of all of the plans of the 11th 5-year period will be our worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the historic decisions of our great Leninist party's 26th congress. (stormy, prolonged applause; all rise)

ROMANOV AT LENINGRAD OBLAST AGRICULTURAL MEETING

WA241750 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 82 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Important Tasks for Rural Workers"]

[Text] At this time, marking the anniversary of the start of work by the 26th CPSU Congress, the rural workers of our oblast are setting new targets and adopting extra socialist pledges. The main task is to compete greeting the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy manner by insuring increases in farming and animal husbandry produce and by increasing the contribution made by Leningraders to solving the tasks set by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress.

In the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' decree "On Additional Measures To Prepare For and Carry Out the Spring Field Work in 1982," specific measures are envisaged for obtaining high harvests, stimulating the labor of the farmers and making highly productive use of equipment.

The Smolnyy reviewed the tasks of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and soviet and agricultural organs, stemming from this important document, taking into account the combined efforts of collectives at sovkhozes and sector enterprises servicing agriculture.

The task was set: to bring into full readiness the entire machine and tractor inventory by 1 April, and to complete the repair of fodder-preparation and harvesting equipment by 1 May. For this purpose it is essential to use the facilities of the repair shops at sovkhozes and Selkhoztekhnika enterprises. The rates at which fertilizers are being applied on the field must also be stepped up.

It was noted that resolving problems in strenghtening the fodder base and fulfilling pledges to increase the production and sale to the state of livestock farming produce depend largely on the successful execution of this stage of agricultural work.

At the meeting the prospects for the development of agriculture in the oblast, the disposition of production forces, construction schemes and the administrative structure in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR were also reviewed.

The following participated in the review of questions: CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and First Secretary of the Leningrad Obkom G.V. Romanov; Obkom Secretary R.E. Praust; Chairman of the Leningrad Oblast Soviet Ispolkom R.S. Bobovikov; Deputy Chief of the CPSU Obkom [as published] Agriculture Department I.I. Nikulin; Deputy Chairman of the oblast soviet B.D. Ostavnov; and Chief of the Oblast Agricultural Production Department L.K. Pavlovskiy.

AGRICULTURAL SPARE PART PROBLEMS VIEWED

LD241621 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 14 March publishes on page 1 a 1,600-word article by A. Kadrapoltsev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, under the headline "Tractor Awaited in the Fields." He stresses the disruption to agricultural production through the shortage of spare parts for machinery. The situation can be improved, he says, by better planning at the enterprises concerned and especially by making more use of specialized spare part enterprises.